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The Dual Purpose Cow and Her Management.

An address delivered by Prof. Thomas Shaw before the National Live Stock Convention held at Chicago in December, 1901.

Dual purpose means two purpose, hence a dual purpose cow is a cow kept for two purposes, that is to say, for giving milk and making beef. All cows are in a sense two purpose, for the block is the ultimate end of all dairy cows, but dairy cows are not dual in the sense that the kind of cows are of which this paper treats. The meat from a straight dairy cow is not an important factor either in herself or in her progeny, but in the dual purpose cow it is so important a factor, that it may in some instances, at least, be difficult to determine whether the milk production or the meat production of the cow is the more valuable.

Cows, as classified by the writer, are of three kinds, that is to say, the straight dairy, the straight beef, and the dual purpose.

THE STRAIGHT DAIRY COW
is kept for milk production only. Her place is in the dairy, where no particular value is put upon the meat obtained from her or from her progeny. Because of this, the practice has become common among dairymen to knock on the head the calves produced, as soon as they are born, unless they are wanted to replenish the herd. Especially is this true of the progeny of grade females. The place for this cow is in dairies where the food is purchased, or largely so, and the milk sold, as then the necessity does not exist to maintain animals which will consume much food grown upon the farm that is not well suited to milk production. She may, however, in numerous instances, be also kept with profit on the farm, where the food production is of a certain kind.

THE STRAIGHT BEEF COW
is kept solely for producing meat in herself and in her progeny. Only milk enough is wanted from her to feed her calf sufficiently. Note that word, sufficiently. Some beef cows do not give enough milk to raise their calves in good form, and when they do not, they ought to be discarded, however profitable, they may be for meat, unless when the progeny may be wanted for certain lines of exhibiting. Some regard, therefore, must be had to milk production, even in the beef cow. Her place is on the range and on large pastoral farms, where land is not high priced, but it may be also on the arable farm, where meat of a high quality is to be grown for special markets.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW
is a mean between these extremes. She

is a cow that will give a goodly supply of milk when she is alive, and that will fatten in good form and sell for a good price when she is sent to the shambles. She will also, when properly bred, produce calves that will grow up into animals that will make meat with more or less of profit, according to the times. Observe, it is not claimed for this cow that she will on an average give as much milk or produce as much butter as the straight dairy cow, nor is it claimed that she or her progeny will produce so high a type of beef as the straight beef cow, but, that when properly chosen and bred, her performance in both respects will be creditable and profitable. The place for this cow is on the arable farm which grows in good form a variety of foods, and where the farmer wants to turn these foods into both meat and milk.

The strong argument for the dual purpose cow is, that on the arable farm where she is kept, all the produce reared upon the farm may be profitably fed upon the same. For instance, much of the roughage that is unsuit-

Swiss, Red Poll and Durham. The Shorthorn and Polled Durham are sometimes classed among the beef breeds, as in many instances they have been bred only for beef, but when bred for this dual quality they have given a satisfactory response. The Brown Swiss have for centuries responded satisfactorily to the dual requirement, except that they are a little too strong in the bone to meet the highest requirements of the block in best form. The Red Polls are the most distinctly dual in form and function of all the breeds named, as they, more than any other breed probably, have been kept from swinging, first, to beef production, and, again, to milk production. The little Devons, as bred in the central west, have swung to beef rather than milk. From Ohio eastward the breeders of Devons have some fine Devon dairy herds both in the pure and graded form, but so persistent has been the silence of the apparently self-satisfied well-meaning men who breed them, that it requires the most diligent search to find out where they are.

But it is in the graded form that the

quirements of the dual purpose type. She has good size and great capacity to grow rapidly, but after the steers of this breed have got beyond the age of 15 or 18 months, there is so much of tendency to swing toward the dairy form, that dealers have almost invariably discriminated in the price paid for the meat, a discrimination that has probably been too pronounced and severe.

COMPARISONS.

But what is the dual purpose cow? How shall we know her when we see her? In answering this question I quote from my book, "The Study of Breeds." The more important indications, important, perhaps, in the order named, are:—

1. Medium to large size for the breed or grade.
2. Good length and depth in the coupling, especially in the females.
3. Good development of udder and milk veins.
4. Good constitution, as indicated by good width through the heart.
5. Head and neck inclining to long and fine.
6. Ribs of medium spring, open spaced and covered with a good handling skin.

Contrasted with beef cattle, dual purpose cattle are:—

1. In general outline less massive, not so even in their proportions and not so smooth.
2. In size they are about the same, but do not weight quite so well.
3. They are a little longer in the head, neck, limbs and barrel.
4. They are not so wide at the withers, are a little less full in the breast, shoulders, hips and twist, and are not quite so rounded or close spaced in the ribs.

5. The development of udder and milk veins is much more marked.

Contrasted with dairy cattle dual purpose cattle are:—

1. In general outline much larger and heavier as a rule, the fore and hind quarters are more evenly balanced, the angular points are not so prominent and the form is not so spare.
2. The withers are wider, the spinal column less prominent and the back straighter.

3. The breast is more strongly developed the spring of rib rounder, the hips and thighs heavier and the bone somewhat larger.

4. In general development of head, neck, body, udder and milk veins, this difference is not greatly marked.

The above is the type of cow that, through the persistent advocacy of certain dairy writers has been stigmatized as "a myth, a delusion and a snare." They have denied her the right to live. For a time they succeeded so far in neutralizing the dual quality by the use of dairy sires by that section of the farmers who listened to their much fair speech, that this magnificent type of animal was threatened with annihilation. It will take long years to undo the mischief. The advocates of annihilation as the highest end of the dual purpose cow were doubtless sincere in the line of advocacy which they thrust upon the farmers with a persistence worthy of a better cause, hence, charity bids

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Look up the date on your label, and see if it is marked in advance. If any mistake occurs, we are always pleased to be notified at once.

THE PUBLISHERS.

able for feeding dairy cows to produce milk, may be well adapted for growing young cattle that are intended for meat. Especially is this true where corn is a staple food product. The excess of carbo-hydrates in it for milk production is just what is wanted for finishing for beef. Where the cows on the arable farm suckle their own calves, the profits are doubtless much less than when the cows are milked, and the calves hand reared, unless when a very high quality of meat is to be produced. The surplus of skim milk thus obtained comes in nicely for feeding young swine. Hence it is, that dual purpose cows keep things in a happy equilibrium on the farm as no other cows can. It is this probably more than anything else that has caused the farmer to cling to this type of cow, in the face of no end of denunciation and ridicule.

DUAL PURPOSE BREEDS.

The dual purpose breeds now found in the United States and Canada are, the Shorthorn, Polled Durham, Brown

dual type is at present most numerous found. And in the grades of Shorthorns it would probably be correct to say that more of these cows are found than in the grades of all the other breeds named. This arises from the far greater extent to which Shorthorns have been used as sires upon cows of mixed or native blood than the other breeds named. Notice, however, that the grade dual cow is more a creature of form as she exists at present, than of certain blood elements possessed with any degree of cast iron fixedness. She may have in her certain percentages of dairy blood and of any of the dairy breeds, provided these percentages are not so high that they will swing away too far from the good size and the meat making function that the dual cow ought to have.

STRAIGHT DAIRY TYPES.

Of all the breeds of straight dairy cattle in America, viz., the Holstein, Dutch Belted, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, French Canadian and Kerry, the Holstein comes the nearest to the re-

us try and cover up their mistake, lest the generations yet unborn point the finger at their want of good judgment from an evolving future. Some of those advocates were otherwise magnificent men. But this makes their mistake all the more unexplainable.

FALSE TEACHING.

But there is another class of men who have decried the dual purpose cow who are not thus honest. They have, it is to be feared, deliberately seated themselves in the chair of wilful misrepresentation. They are continually poring over records that give the average production of cows over a State, or a portion of the same. They then look up the dairy performance of some crack dairy herds. They assume that all cows not included in such are dual purpose cows. They draw comparisons accordingly, which, to the undiscerning, appear exceedingly favorable to the straight dairy cow and as unfavorable to the dual purpose cow. Who constituted those wise ones the judges as to what is a dual purpose cow? Is it not true that many of these cows are scrub cows of the most scrubby type? They are neither one thing nor another. As a Scotchman would say, "they are no good for naething." How different those no purpose cows are from the dual purpose cow as outlined above. Do not such comparisons savor strongly of deliberate misrepresentation, tricksterism of the mollusk type, one horse littleness of infinitesimal minuteness. Another class who decry the dual purpose cow is found in very different surroundings. They have crept into some of our experiment stations, and have instituted comparisons between the production of these no purpose cattle and the highest types of dairy cattle. Such comparisons are peculiarly harmful. If made innocently, what about the competency of the men who make them? If made intentionally, what about their honesty? But dual purpose truth, like liberty, cannot be laid away in the grave of oblivious forgetfulness. Neither grave stone nor armoured soldier can prevent the final resurrection of either.

These men should not forget that in making these experiments they are putting themselves on record for the ages, and that posterity will sit in judgment on their findings. Every conclusion they reach will be weighed in the balances of honest investigation and the exact worth of each determined.

HOW TO SECURE.

How shall dual purpose cows be secured? That is a great question. It is on the lips of thousands of honest enquirers to-day. But two answers can be given, one applied to the present, the other to the future. The answer to the first is, through selection; and to the second, through breeding. That such selection has been rendered difficult by the pernicious teaching referred to cannot be denied. Dual purpose cows are doubtless much less numerous than they were years ago. How can it be otherwise, since they have been immolated to such an extent during recent years on the altar of false teaching? But the day is at hand, when they will be bred, systematically bred, and in consonance with the laws that govern breeding. They will be bred on the great principle that like produces like. This line of breeding must be persisted in, and like all other breeding, it must be accompanied by a persistent, rigorous and never-ending selection. Dual purpose cows must be bred from dual purpose cattle. And for the men who are foremost in this great wide open field an abundant and continuous harvest may be safely predicted, providing they understand their business. What hazard is there in dual breeding, since the rejected animals for milk production can be so profitably disposed of for meat as soon as their lack of fitness for such production is known? In breeding such animals, dams eminent for the dual quality must be preferred. For a time the chief difficulty will be in getting sires, as it will probably be

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found that immediate descent from two or three generations of good milk producing cows will be of far more consequence in such sires than exact dual form. With sires of such descent, a leaning to the beef form should be considered a decided advantage rather than otherwise. Through the sire chiefly seek to maintain stamina and sufficient fleshing qualities.

(To be continued.)

Canadian Cattle in Scotland.

As our readers are well aware, this question has for the present been shelved by the dictum of the British Government. But the subject is bound to come up again and for that reason we have pleasure in producing here for reference at some future time the ablest discussion of the question we have yet seen from the other side of the sea. James Young, of Elphinstone Tower, Tranent, is one of the leading farmers of his own district and strongly opposed to the restrictions. At a recent meeting held in Glasgow he presented his views at considerable length, and we give below extracts from his very ably reasoned paper.

He began by referring to the kinship of the Canadians to the home country. "It will not be inappropriate or aside from the purpose of this paper if I refer for a moment to the splendid loyalty and service to the Mother-country and the empire which our Canadian cousins—I should say brothers—have displayed during the crisis in South Africa through which we have been passing. We have always been told they are great calculators on the other side of the Atlantic, but, gentlemen, it was in no calculating spirit that these men enthusiastically, and without waiting to be asked, proffered their services, and went to face the Mauser bullet, and the yet more deadly hardships of the camp and the march. When we think of it a warm glow comes over us, there is a stirring of the blood, and we are conscious of something of a subtler and keener quality than that of friendship. With the knowledge of their and our other colonies' moral and material support we do not care the toss of a button for the European alliances and rapprochements and all the other humbug. And who are these men at all? They are, many of them, the sons, and grandsons, and the great grandsons of Scotchmen who went forth like the patriarch Abraham, scarcely knowing whither they went, to seek the room they could not find within the shores of this little island, and who by their indomitable energy and perseverance have made, out of the haunts of the roving wild Indian and grizzly bear, a habitable land. Gentlemen, if we unwarrantably do anything to frustrate their efforts, or wantonly interfere with their well-being, these considerations will deepen the transgression. Now, from the main standpoint I wish to take, I admit at once that though the facts I have stated may wield a powerful influence in the settlement of this question they have nothing to do with its real merits. The whole question, in my mind, has resolved itself into two propositions. Is there sufficient justification for the continuance of the present restrictions? And if so, what is the justification? Now, I think we can solve the first proposition only by examining the second, namely—What is the justification? I think I have seen all the most important and authoritative arguments which have been adduced for the retention of these restrictions. Let us consider first in order the objection to removal because of the cost to the public involved in compulsory slaughter in the case of plueropneumonia, and the probability of danger in this direction by the admission of Canadian cattle. I think there is no one here who will dispute the justice of the law under which stockowners are compensated for the loss of cattle under a compulsory slaughter order. We all know the

working of it, and I need not enter into that. The principle has been adopted by the Government, and no reasonable dissent can be taken from it. Allowing this, how does the matter stand? Does it follow that because the public are justly entitled to pay their share of the cost of this precautionary sanitary measure that the healthy area from which the feeder is to draw his supplies is to be narrowed down. Are we to draw a protective line on this side the Atlantic Ocean and no protective line on this side the Irish Sea? Is it because the Atlantic Ocean is broader than the Irish Sea? That would rather seem to be an additional safeguard. Why not in the interest of the public—if it be their interest? which I do not believe; but we are dealing with the argument as it stands. Why not, I say, in the interest of the public, still further limit the free scope? Why not divide this country into self-contained, self-supporting areas, out of which no animal should be taken, except for slaughter? This is a manifest reductio ad absurdum, and unless there is some flaw in my logic which I am not aware of this argument must be set aside. Another plea for the continuance of the restrictions—perhaps the one on which most emphasis has been laid, and which has most authority behind it—is that there ought to be continuity of policy in this matter. We do not need to be told that there is no virtue in

agitation of those who felt aggrieved by the continuance of the restrictions. But there never can be greater security, seeing we have not adopted a certain constitutional law of the Medes and Persians.

"Before leaving this point allow me to bring to your notice what has been going on in recent years in the importation of fresh beef. In 1890 there were imported 1,854,593 cwt.; in 1900, ten years after, there were imported 4,128,130 cwt. These figures bring out clearly the extraordinary state of matters with which we are face to face. Nothing of a more suggestive kind can be said. That is the competition the feeder of cattle in this country is called upon (with a limited supply of his raw material, besides heavy handicaps of a different kind) to contend against.

"The plea advanced by the Minister of Agriculture that to admit Canadians would be contrary to existing treaties is a mere subterfuge. Better lawyers than he is tell us the opposite. We have been, so far, considering the obstacles in the way of altering the present law. I shall now say something as to the desirability of admitting these stores, and I hope you will excuse me if I am not able to do more in this connection than restate something of what has already appeared in the press. I have closely watched the public discussion of this matter, and, while a great deal of a pertinent, practical and



BARON'S PRIDE (9122)

One of the most famous Clydesdale Stallions in Great Britain to-day. A noted prize-winner himself and the sire of a great many of last year's prize-winners, both in Great Britain and America.

continuity apart from its object. Persistence in a wrong course only aggravates the evil. But the object in this case is supposed to be a good one—that is, that the breeder of home cattle may have immunity from disease, and be encouraged to carry on and extend his operations. (I may be allowed to say here parenthetically that I do not recognize any special virtue in breeding as distinguished from feeding.) But assuming that the object in this case is a desirable one, we must see whether the means used is bringing about the desired result; otherwise we must try a different method. Well, it happens we have some reliable data to go upon. I mean reliable in the sense of being accurate. You can judge yourselves of its importance as a test. I shall call your attention to just a very few figures bearing on the case. For the twenty years previous to 1892, and during nearly all of which there was no board of Agriculture at all, there was a gradual but sure increase in the number of cattle. For the nine years since then the number has been stationary. Yet these are the years in which by excluding Canadian cattle we have been trying to foster the home breeding industry. This proves to me at least that the policy has been a failure. It may be, and is said, the policy has not had a chance owing to the feeling of insecurity caused by the

cogent nature has been said, there is one argument which overshadows everything else and which goes to the very heart of the merits. If it can be shown that feeders of cattle are making a righteous claim; that they are not coming before the public making a poor mouth and asking a favor, but asking for equal treatment with the other industries of the country, then I have no hesitation in thinking that sooner or later, and notwithstanding Mr. Hanbury's present attitude, their claim will be recognized. This country, for better or worse, has adapted the policy of free trade. It is, nearly everyone believes, the only possible policy. Under it economic law reigns supreme, and every industry of the country is subject to it. Should the interest of any one undertaking come into collision with it that undertaking will suffer, and unless it adjusts itself without delay to the all-prevailing power, will not survive the shock. Under this influence the nation has lived and prospered. But what have we here? We have the Government of the country whose duty it is to see that this principle, within the sphere of trade and commerce, gets a clear and open field for its operation, interfering to limit its working and substituting in an isolated case a legal enactment instead. You may say it is for the good of the nation at large. I'm as well entitled to

say it isn't. Whether or not it is right to inflict an injustice on a section of the people that the whole may benefit is too doctrinal for me to discuss; what I do say is, until you have amply proved your case you are perpetuating a state of matters which has no sanction from the moral and ought not to have any from the civil law. This is high ground, but you cannot take too high ground on matters of difference. But on the ground of expediency and sound policy there is much to be said for the removal of these restrictions. A bastard law has been introduced to do the legitimate work of economic law, and I fear unless it can be removed the evil of it will descend unto the third and fourth generation. Is it expedient to render a large part of the most valuable land of the country unprofitable? That will react in many directions. It will hurt the tradesman, the shopkeeper, the tenant, the landlord, and the land itself. How better can the fertility of the land be kept up than by the profitable trade of cattle-feeding? But take away the margin of profit from the business, and you take away the inducement. The feeder is reluctantly compelled to turn about and see if there is no other profitable outlet for his produce. There is some fear that whatever other method he adopt he will suffer. But he ought not to be coerced. We have already seen that when we compare the year 1892 with the present year there is a diminution in the number of cattle. Let us see what was the more immediate effect of the placing on of the restrictions. I remember well what was the general feeling at the time. A belief was abroad that people would go in strongly for breeding; that every good calf would be picked up and reared. Many feeders looking on saw some compensation for the loss of the "Canadians." These stores were excluded without much, if any, expressed dissent. No agitation for their readmission was looming above the agricultural or any other horizon. But what had the Board of Trade to tell us about it the following year? This, that there was a decrease in the number of cattle of over 244,000. Part of this was, no doubt, due to the exclusion of the stores which went to swell the number in the previous year. What about the following year, 1894? Surely it will redeem the situation! Not at all. There is the further and still greater decrease of 353,000. That result, under conditions which so far as we know have not materially altered, gives little hope for the present time. So much the worse for the feeder, someone says; he has only himself to blame! I beg your pardon—to blame for what; for not submitting to your dictum? You who say so, and who are doubtless an advocate of continuity of policy, must first show sufficient justification for the present state of matters. Unless you can do so, this crude and ill-considered remark recoils upon yourself; you occupy the paradoxical position of advocating continuity of policy, while all the time you are the strenuous supporter, in this very thing, of the only breach of continuity known to the policy which governs our trade relations with other countries.

PEDIGREE STOCK.

I have said nothing hitherto which has a special bearing on the breeding of pedigreed stock. The breeders of this class of stock are, I think, the principal offenders in this matter of exclusion, and I desire to convey a warning. We know that countries which have not adopted a free trade policy have in international commerce a quick gift of retaliation. The stock-owners of the North American continent know their own cattle are exceptionally free from disease, and they know that ours are choke-full of it. They are not ignorant of the official records of slaughter-house inspection in this country. Anyone who occasionally gets hold of an American agricultural paper will at once discover they are alive to their own danger from this country; and I say it is a short-sighted, a fatuous policy, to drive them to ex-

treme measures. They have hitherto admitted our pure breeds under certain conditions, but our home breeders are tempting exclusion from the American market altogether. Some of us may think they cannot do without our cattle, but this might turn out to be a fond delusion."

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Darroch said that Canada had quite a right to ask that the stores should be allowed in, and on the same principle feeders had a right to demand the admittance of Canadian stores. The consumer was not so much affected, as if the Canadian cattle did not get in alive they were brought in dead. The present arrangement necessitated farmers buying their stores in a restricted market, and paying £7 to £8 for an animal which did not prove so well as the Canadian, since the latter thrived so much better. The exclusion of the Canadian stores was assumed to be a protection for the breeders of this country, but in the end it would have no such effect. The markets are filled to-day with store cattle that the feeders cannot afford to buy because foreign beef is coming in all the time at prices with which the home breeders and feeders cannot compete.

Skim Milk in the Hog Ration.

At the Utah station some experiments made in feeding skim milk to hogs resulted in the following conclusions being drawn:

Skim milk when fed in combination with grain makes a very valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, but particularly so during the earlier periods.

Skim milk and grain in combination make a much more economic ration for hogs than either milk alone or grain alone.

When fed in combination with grain, skim milk has 63 per cent. greater feeding value than it has when fed alone.

The hogs fed on the milk and grain ration made much more rapid gains than either those fed on milk alone or grain alone.

When the skim milk and grain were fed in the proportion of three pounds or less of skim milk to one of grain, the return for the skim milk was greater than when a larger proportion was fed.

Hogs fed on milk alone gained very slowly and did not keep in good health; in some cases they were off their feed so frequently that a change of feed had to be made. The milk and grain fed hogs, however, without exception, kept in good health.

Young hogs fed on grain alone did not do well and appeared to make poor use of the food they ate.

Those hogs fed on milk alone or grain alone when on pasture did much better than hogs similarly fed in small pens.

Ontario Live Stock Associations.

The following annual meetings of the live stock associations in Ontario have been arranged for at Toronto.

Feb. 3.—Hackney Horse Society.
Feb. 4.—Holstein-Friesian Association.

Feb. 4.—Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Feb. 4.—Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association.

Feb. 5.—Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Feb. 5.—Carriage and Saddle Horse Association.

Feb. 6.—Shire Horse Association.

Feb. 6.—Horse Breeders' Association.

Hon. John Dryden is greatly pleased with the attendance at the stock judging courses of two weeks now going on at the Guelph College. While most of those in attendance are young farmers, there are among them grey haired men.

Hope Farm Silver Medal Herd of Galloway Cattle

HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

WM. MARTIN, Proprietor



Prize-Winners

At the recent great International Show at Chicago will be found in the new shipment I am making to

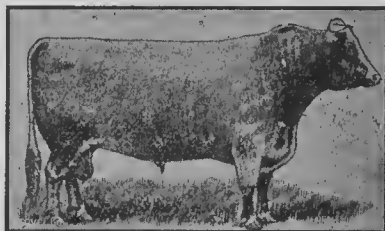
The Beaubier Stables, BRANDON, MAN., December 13th, 1901.

This lot of Stallions comprises several of the best Clydesdales on the Continent, also a few choice Percherons, Suffolks and Hackneys, all thoroughly guaranteed.

Intending buyers will consult their own interests by examining these horses without delay.

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Brandon, is in full charge of the horses.



PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns
Shropshires
Berkshires Yorkshires

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, Imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

Jas. Yule, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.
Thos. Greenway, Proprietor

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

I have eight choice young bulls from ten months to two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.), also heifers by Aberdeen 2nd, in calf to Banks O' Don (imp.)

WM. CHALMERS, - Hayfield, Man.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

Stallions

Draft and Standard Bred for sale. Would trade for land. Also Work Horses and Mulos for sale.

F. C. MILLER,
Mitchellville, Polk Co., Iowa, U.S.A.

We have for sale this season the finest lot of young stock ever offered in the West.

Twenty head of yearling and two-year-old Galloway holls, several of them sired by the imported bull Waterloo (7558), but all of them holls of the choicest breeding.

Owing to the growing demand for Galloways and the rapid sales made last season, we would advise early application on the part of intending purchasers.

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager

STALLIONS

Season 1902

High-class Clydesdale Stallions

Imported from Scotland for sale:

Dundrennan, Persimmon, Graphic, Patnure, Baron Hendry, St. Christopher, Palestine, Baron of Avenel.

Imported Hackney Stallion, Grand Duke of York

and Percheron Stallion.

Choicely bred mares and fillies always on hand for sale. If you wish to purchase a stallion, here is a chance to get a first-class one. Guarantee given with each horse. Prices within the reach of all. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Apply—

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,

Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Kelly's Stables, 9th St., Brandon.

YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man.

Shorthorns

SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Some good Holstein Bulls FOR SALE
A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

Live Stock Labels in large or small lots; also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list.
R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

D. McBETH OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm.

I have eight Shorthorn Bulls for sale, three under and five over a year old, five are from Topsman stock, two will make show holls. Herd is now headed by Captain Jack, 2nd prize yearling at Winnipeg, out of Mildred VI., sold in Chicago for \$1,425 and re-sold for \$1,700. Females are all from Topsman or his stock with one exception. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale.
JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.
R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.



Yearling and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion holl, Topsman's Duke and imported Nohleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nohleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great holls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters. See "Among the Breeders," in this issue of The Farmer.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM

Established 17 years ago on the Saskatoon.

FOR SALE—6 Choice Bull Calves, 6 to 10 months old; 2 Yearling Bulls; a lot of choice Young Cows and Heifers.

The young stock are sired by Indian Warrior's Hero, a son of the famous Indian Warrior, champion winner at the Chicago World's Fair.

My herd is now headed by Nohleman's Pride, a choice young holl bred by J. G. Barron. All the older stock have been bred to him.

J. J. CASWELL, WEST SASKATOON, SASK.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade now booking orders.

Write for prices or
JOSEPH LAIDLER.
Neepawa, Man.

Cerebritis or Stagers in Horses.

A bulletin has been issued by the Kansas Experiment Station on the above, from which we extract the following paragraphs. The immediate cause of the disease in Kansas and adjoining states at the present is feeding wormy, mouldy corn, either when it is fed as a grain ration or when obtained by pasturing in the stalk fields, or when fed upon the cut corn fodder.

The disease is an inflammation of the brain or spinal cord and its coverings (meninges), associated with a breaking down of the nerve tissue of the brain. It is popularly called "stagers," or "mad stagers," because of the prominent symptoms shown.

Symptoms: The symptoms are those of a brain disease. The animal appears blind and only partially conscious; there is often a tendency to turn in a circle to the right or left, and a staggering or a straddling gait. There is usually a trembling of the muscles. As the disease progresses the animal becomes delirious and easily excitable. In many cases the animal will stand with the head or breast against a wall or manger and push. Animals will often eat when badly affected, apparently from force of habit, not because they are hungry. In some cases animals will die in a few hours after they are first noticed ailing. Most of them die within a few days; a few live a week, rarely longer. In a few cases the spinal cord is diseased, while the brain remains nearly normal. In these cases there is inability to control the muscles, or the animal may be unusually sensitive, the least irritation of the skin, even by touching the animal, often causing it to kick violently. Where the spinal cord only is affected the animal frequently recovers. Laxative food should be given, and iodide of potash in one-drachm doses dissolved in water can be given once daily for three or four days.

Treatment: Practically all cases, where the brain is the seat of the disease, die, and all methods of treatment so far has proven of no value. The animal should be placed where it will be comfortable, and cannot injure itself or other animals, and supplied with soft laxative food, such as thin bran mash. The only treatment for the disease is preventive, by avoiding the wormy, mouldy corn.

Care should be exercised in handling a horse to avoid injury, as the animal is irresponsible and often in a delirious frenzy.

In some cases horses do not begin to die for a month after being turned into the stalk fields, and they may contract the disease a week, and in some cases ten days, after the mouldy corn has been withheld.

Mouldy or wormy corn does not seem to be injurious to other animals, and can be fed to cattle and hogs without danger.

Cattle Wintering at Indian Head.

The Prairie Witness, under date of January 11th, says:—

"During a recent jaunt, we strolled into the new cattle shed of J. H. Francis. This shed is unique and will well repay a visit by any one interested in the care of stock. Mr. Francis has over 225 head of young cattle in winter quarters at his farm near Indian Head, and to accommodate this immense herd he has just completed a shed 150 x 160 ft. The cattle are allowed to run loose through the shed, which is high enough and broad enough to secure ventilation and comfort. Loads of straw are daily brought from the stacks of this season's crop and fed to the herd, while a tramway running from the dam near the building brings water into the large troughs situated in the corner of the shed. The tramway has a track along which the pulleys run as they carry with them a barrel, which is dipped into the dam, lifted up and driven along by horse

power to a large box on the outside of the shed. From this the water runs into the troughs on the inside by the medium of a large tin spout. A rancher would have to rub his eyes hard to make himself believe he was in a district devoted purely to wheat growing. This successful experiment shows what the future of the great Indian Head district will be when cheap lumber comes, and when the 800 ft. diamond drill gets its work done."

Exercising Horses.

An English army officer, writing on the care of horses, says:

Regularity of exercise is an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less in his legs than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands on it, the body becomes active and well-conditioned without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from over-freshness. As a proof of the value of regular exercise we need only refer to the stage-coach horses of former days. Many of these animals, though by no means of the best physical frame, would trot with a heavy load behind

Conformation of Beef and Dairy Cattle.

The selection of cattle best suited for their intended use is of great importance to feeders and dairymen; and it is even more important to breeders of either beef or dairy cattle. For the purpose of presenting in a simple and graphic way some information concerning the differences between good and inferior animals and the extent to which certain desirable qualities effect their value for beef and dairy utility, the United States Department of Agriculture has had prepared and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 143, "Conformation of Beef and Dairy Cattle." It was prepared by Andrew M. Soule, Professor of Agriculture, and Vice Director of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The author has endeavored to define as nearly as possible the ideals that should be kept in view in pursuing the business and to point out as far as possible the relation of these standards to the economic side of animal industries. By diagrams, descriptions, and suitable illustrations he has given the information necessary to enable the stock feeder, the breeder, the farmer, or the dairyman to become a competent judge of cattle by sight and touch. Beef and dairy cattle are considered together because stronger contrasts can be drawn and differences can be shown more clearly.



JUDGING CATTLE AT THE LAST GLADSTONE FAIR.

them for eight miles at the rate of ten miles an hour without turning a hair, and this work they would continue to do for years without ever being sick or sorry. Few gentlemen can say as much for their carriage horses. No horses, in fact, were in harder condition. On the other hand, if exercise be neglected, even for a few days in a horse in high condition, he will put on fat. He has been making daily the large amount of material needed to sustain the consumption caused by his work. If that work cease suddenly Nature will, notwithstanding, continue to supply the new material; and fat, followed by plethora and frequently by disease, will be the speedy consequence.

Inferior Hog Products.

F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, has recently issued a circular calling attention to the loss, resulting from marketing an inferior quality of hogs. He cites the experience of the Geo. Matthews Co., Ottawa, Ont., for the last three months of the present winter, showing an undue proportion of inferior stuff, which when shipped to England, lowers the reputation of our hog products. A very small proportion of this class of pork is sufficient to give hostile curers a handle by which to depreciate the reputation of all we have to sell.

Last year's deliveries of live stock at Chicago amounted to over 16,000,000 head, with the enormous value of \$290,000,000. Over 13,000,000 head were slaughtered. Of these the hog receipts totalled 9,000,000. The cattle ran over 3,000,000. In one day in October the deliveries were 31,290 cattle and calves, 34,530 hogs, 39,549 sheep, and 637 horses, a total of 2,011 cars. On one day in December nearly 66,000 hogs were delivered. Over 250,000 head of cattle were exported in the year. In stock, alive or dead, Chicago easily stands out as the hub of creation.

Scrap Wrought Iron Wanted.

I wish to buy scrap wrought iron at any railway station. Write and say what quantity and price delivered at your nearest station. Want only wrought iron (not any cast iron). Address to T. M. Kirkwood, 65 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Ont. (Adv't.)

The above advertisement received by us may interest some of our readers. The writer says: "It is my intention to erect an iron rolling mill in Winnipeg, providing I can buy scrap wrought iron in Manitoba and outside countries. The way to find out is to ask the public through your paper what quantities and price delivered at their nearest railway station."—Ed.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Joseph Laidler, of Neepawa, has added to his Berkshire herd by the recent importation of some new blood from the East.

E. A. August, of Bates, Man., reports the sale of the seven months old Shorthorn bull, Eastland Chief, to Chas. Jones, Carman.

A report from Ottawa states that no less than 46 carloads of pure bred and grade cattle have been shipped to British Columbia from Eastern Ontario during the last two months.

Jas. Herriot, Souris, Man., writes: "I have sold and delivered to W. H. Heljan, of Bruxelles, Man., my Holstein bull calf out of Tempest 4th, champion cow of Manitoba. This young bull is by his pedigree the best bred milk and butter bull in Manitoba."

The 16th annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the report of business done, the election of officers and transaction of new business, will be held at Richmond Hall, 27 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, February 4th, at 11 a.m.

J. S. Gibson, Morden, Man., writes: "I have sold my young bull, Meadow Bank Stamp, to Charles McGregor, of Morden. This young animal is bound to prove a credit to his new owner, and rank among the best, with the care that he is sure to get at the hands of Mr. McGregor."

John Williams, of 14, 3, 27, is the proud possessor of a pure bred Dorset Horn ewe which had a lamb in April, 1901, and raised it, and on Dec. 26th had another lamb, which is alive and doing well, and is as smart as any kitten. This is an ewe re-

cord for a new century.—The Western Progress, Melita.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., write as follows:—"We are glad to advise you that the Marr Missle cow, recently purchased by us at the great International Live Stock Show and sale at Chicago, has calved, giving us a grand dark roan heifer, which we regard as a further great acquisition to our Shorthorn herd."

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man., writes: "My cattle are all doing well this winter. I have a lot of fine young bulls, good, useful animals, mostly sired by Aberdeen. Out of nine calves sired by Banks O' Don, imp., seven are bulls this year, all red and alike as peas, all low set with fine backs."

F. Noble, Wawanesa, Man., has rented his farm and intends having a dispersion sale of his Shorthorn cattle some time in March, notice of which will be given in The Farmer later on. His stock, he says, have been doing extra well this winter. He has a nice lot of calves sired by Duke of the Plain, by the famous Topsman, so long at the head of J. G. Barron's herd.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have for sale a number of young bulls by my stock bull Masterpiece, he is by Grand Sweep (imp.) The elder of these young bulls I exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking second place in strong company. I am also offering a few heifers by Masterpiece and such other bulls as Lord Flossie 2nd, May Duke and Knuckle Duster (imp.) Also Improved Yorkshire boars fit for service, young sows and a fine lot of youngsters, fall litters. Also White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

CONVENTION WEEK

IN WINNIPEG

Live Stock and Horticultural Associations.

Demonstrations in Judging Live Stock and Vegetables.

JUDGING AT 1.30 P.M.

Feb. 18.--Sheep and Swine Breeders { Swine, by Professor W. L. Carlyle.
Sheep, by A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr.

Feb 19.--Pure Bred Cattle Breeders { Beef Cattle, by Prof. C. F. Curtiss.
Dairy Cattle, by Prof. W. L. Carlyle.

Feb. 20.--Horse Breeders—Draft and Light Horses by Professors Curtiss and Carlyle.

Feb. 21.--Horticultural Society—Vegetable and Field Roots by Supt. S. A. Bedford.

Living animals will be used in stock judging work; class room, J. I. Case warehouse, cor. Princess and James sts, Horticultural work in city hall.

Horticultural Convention will be addressed by Prof. Macoun, of Central Experimental Farm; Supt's. Bedford and Mackay, of Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms and others.

Forenoon and Evening Sessions—Election of Officers, Business and Addresses by Prominent Speakers.

SINGLE FARE RETURN TICKETS Good from all points, for sale February 17th to 19th, good to return till February 24th.

For programmes and full particulars address the Secretaries

HORSE BREEDERS, Geo. Harcourt, Winnipeg.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Melvin Bartlett, Winnipeg.

SHEEP and SWINE and PURE BRED CATTLE BREEDERS, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Imported Clydesdales, Stallions, Mares, Fillies.

Following Reg. Clydesdale Mares:

Queen Natalie
Natalie, in foal
Jenny June, in foal
Mosette, in foal
Princess Darnley

Princess Hamline, in foal
Princess Zenia, in foal
Ella, in foal
Carrie, in foal
Marguerite
Gracia

Canna
Carmen Sylva, in foal
Lillian Macgregor, in foal
Catrine
Fenella, in foal
General Purpose Mare, in foal

Gracia, in foal
Gretna
Lady Dee
Lady Lipton
Lady Jaffrey
Princess Mackay

Stallions:

Baron of Avenel, yearling, winner 1st, Brandon, 1901. Peter the Great, yearling. Grade Shire Colt, 4 years. Three Colts
sired by Imported Hackuey Stallion, Prince Danegelt, 4 years, 3 years and 1 year.

Pure Bred Shorthorns and Grade Cattle.

AT

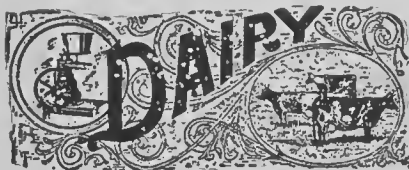
Brandon, Friday, Jan. 31st, 1902.

TERMS—8 per cent. interest on approved joint note
payable 1st October, 1902. 6 per cent. off for cash.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Proprietor.



ON THE FARM OF W. A. KING, NEAR SOURIS, MAN.



Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention.

This association has now been 25 years in existence and its last convention held at Whitby, Ont., in the second week of January, was the best it has ever had. There was a large attendance, and the subjects under discussion were handled by men most of whom have hardly their equals in the line of dairying anywhere else in the world. Whitby is not exactly a great dairy centre, but its welcome was a very hearty one and co-operative dairying in that section of Ontario has got a most wholesome stimulus from this splendid gathering.

COW KEEPING FOR PROFIT.

The first address was given by Joseph Gould, of Uxbridge, who started ten years ago and is now in the front rank as a practical dairyman. He began by a few good cows, bred from them and culled as he went along, having now 52 head, all of his own breeding in the last eight years. His minimum production is 275 lbs. butter a year, and the cow that at four years old does not reach that limit is sold. The average for Ontario is about 125 lbs. a year. Some men start to run a cow who have just brains enough to run a wheelbarrow, and they begin by saving on the feed. He feeds bran the year round, a little oats and 17 acres of ensilage corn, that made 225 tons of ensilage, which is fed summer and winter. He has only 12 acres of pasture and on his farm of 110 acres he maintains over 50 cows, selling separated cream to the creamery. Close on 7,000 lbs. was his return for the year, for which he got \$1,280 and fed \$300 worth of skim milk to hogs. The land gets richer every year. He even sells the oats grown on his farm to buy bran. He thinks it cheaper to buy six weeks old pigs for \$2.50 to \$3 than to raise them himself.

Professor Dean, while eulogising Mr. Gould's record, showed that cows at the Ontario Agricultural College did even a little better. The average of their herd last year was 8,114 lbs. milk and 326 lbs. butter, the average test of the milk being 3½ per cent. He hopes in a year or two to have a herd that will give 10,000 lbs. milk in a year. Bran and shorts are his main food for calves as well as cows.

LOW TEMPERATURE THE BEST FOR CURING.

Professor Robert Harcourt gave the details of experiments in cold curing of cheese. "The results of these experiments," he said, "showed that the saving in weight on a cheese put into cold storage directly after making amounted to about 2 per cent., as compared with one cured in the ordinary curing room at 65 degrees. This saving was due to the lessened amount of waste by evaporation. But this was

not all. At the end of the curing period all the cheese were judged by three experts, who did not know which had been cured in the ordinary way, and which at the low temperature. The average results of the judging showed that the flavor of the cheese put in cold storage one week after making was the best, but in all other respects the cheese put directly into cold storage from the hoops showed the highest score. It takes longer to do the curing when cheese is kept at a low temperature. In our experiments it was found that cheese kept at 40 degrees from three and a half months to four months, was in about the same condition as to curing as cheese would be kept at one month at 65 degrees."

Prof. Dean, who was associated with Prof. Harcourt and Prof. Harrison in the work of curing cheese at low temperatures, agreed with what Prof. Harcourt had said on this matter; in fact, he was even more emphatic. "I believe," he said, "cheese should go into cold storage as soon as possible after making, and I believe one of the necessities of the immediate future is to provide facilities which will permit of this being done. That is one of the things that has to come, and the sooner plans are formulated with the view of attaining this object the better for the industry."

Professor Ruddick said his personal experience in this field was limited, but he had seen cheese cured in a temperature of 20 deg. by Dr. Babcock. "That cheese was a revelation to me, because I had been taught to believe that cheese kept below the freezing point of water would be completely ruined. I was told that when this cheese had been held at this very low temperature but for a few weeks it did present a peculiar crumbly appearance like frozen cheese, but later on, it developed the smooth silky texture which was there when the cheese was brought out at the end of the curing period."

Dr. Van Slyke, chemist of the New York Experiment Station, worked last year over much the same ground. His experiments went even further than those at Guelph. He had in his charge six different curing rooms, in which the temperature was absolutely under control. In these curing rooms the temperature could be maintained without the variation of more than one degree at anywhere between 40 and 90 degrees. The moisture was also more or less under control, but more difficulty was found in this matter than in that of temperature. The results of experiments carried on along this line showed that a better quality of cheese was produced by having as nearly as

possible the same amount of moisture when the cheese was placed on the table for consumption as it had when made. In New York the loss by evaporation during the curing process generally runs at about five pounds to the hundred between time of production and time of consumption. Dr. Van Slyke believes by the proper regulation of temperature this can be reduced to 2½ or 3 pounds, with the consequent saving to the average factory of from \$400 to \$500 on the season's output. Several other good men spoke along the same line and there was no note of dissent from what has been given above.

WHAT IT ALL LED UP TO.

Prof. Harcourt said: "The solution of this case is to be found in the creation of central cold storage depots, which can be used by a number of factories working in unison. You notice that cheese held for a week in an ordinary curing room, and then put in cold storage, came out in good condition. It would be possible, therefore, for a number of factories to join together, establish central cold storage curing depots, and remove their cheese to these say once a week."

Hon. Sydney Fisher said: "The importance of this discussion could hardly be overrated. The cheese business of Canada is to-day at a more critical stage than for a long time past. During the season just ended our exports of cheese via Montreal have declined to the extent of \$4,000,000, as compared with the year previous. The decline in volume of the trade is not the most serious part of it. There has been a decline in the quality of our product as well. During the past two years our cheese have been less sought for in the English market than formerly, and our hold upon the English market is a good deal less firm to-day than it was some few years ago. This is partly due to the exceedingly trying temperature we have had in the past two seasons. The excessive heat of midsummer has made it a very difficult matter to cure cheese so as to give the best results. Moreover, the English market has lately been demanding a moister cheese than was formerly supplied. Our makers have endeavored to meet that demand without first providing the facilities necessary for the proper curing and transportation of cheese in which the percentage of moisture is larger than formerly. Besides all this, the quality of English home-made cheese has very largely improved in the last few years. English home-made cheese sells in the English market to-day at an average of 4c. per lb. above Canadian. The re-

sult of all this is that if we do not take immediate steps for improvement—for keeping abreast of the changing conditions—we shall assuredly lose the proud position we now occupy of furnishing two-thirds of all the imports of cheese taken in by Great Britain. We are losing the position we gained years ago. There is no doubt whatever on this point. Reports received from England are full of complaints regarding the quality of our cheese. The reports state that our cheese has been cured at too high a temperature and has suffered from heating in transit. These are not isolated complaints; they are general.

"We do not want to go back. We want to hold our present position in the English market, and even to improve upon it. What is necessary to that end? By means of the co-operative principle we established our cheese industry in the first place. Can we not, by an extension of that principle, recover the ground we are losing now?"

"What I would suggest is that factories shall adopt the co-operative principle in curing, as patrons have already adopted the co-operative principle in making. The cost of such central depots would probably be from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each, but one would serve from fifteen to thirty cheese factories if these were reasonably close together. Cheese handled in this way would not only be of better quality, and consequently of greater value, but would suffer less loss in shrinkage. I believe the improved quality, higher value, together with a reduction in waste by shrinkage would pay back in one season the cost of establishing a cold storage depot such as I have referred to."

LEAKS IN THE FACTORY.

Professor J. W. Hart, of the Kingston Dairy School, spoke of the leaks caused by poor buildings. Bad arrangement, bad construction and bad drainage each does its share. All floors should be of cement. Bad equipment is another defect. Thoroughness in everything should be the rule.

J. A. Ruddick spoke along the same line. Cement is best for ordinary floors, but is too good a conductor of heat for a refrigerating chamber. The best floor for a refrigerator room in a creamery is one made on the same principles as the deck of a ship. It should be made of two-inch plank, slightly bevelled at the upper side, and the spaces filled in with oakum and pine pitch (not tar).

On construction generally Professor Ruddick is amply posted and he entered very fully into details, but we have not room for them here. A bulletin dealing with the whole question of construction can be had from the Agricultural Department at Ottawa. He also gave a lengthened address on the pasteurizing of milk and cream. We are indebted to eastern exchanges, especially the Weekly Sun, for our information about these interesting discussions.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, D. Derbyshire, Brockville; Secretary, R. G. Murphy, Elgin; Treasurer, P. R. Daly, Foxboro.

An interim report presented by Prof. Robertson to the patrons of the Regina creamery shows an increase on last year's production of 9,839 lbs., but the final settlement is delayed.



JUDGING HORSES AT MORDEN FAIR, 1901.

How it is Done in Minnesota.

The state dairy and food department of the State of Minnesota has been holding monthly educational butter tests, and this scheme will be still further refined upon by placing 5 lb. jars made by the different contestants in cold storage for 90 days, during which each jar will be tested every 15 days for flavor, so as to bring out the keeping qualities of the butter so treated. Along with the samples each maker must put in a statement of the conditions under which it was made, the tests of the milk and cream, the temperature at which it was churned, the starter that was used, and all other points that would be of value to the expert buttermaker. The Minnesota dairy and food department was the first to inaugurate the monthly educational contest, where creameries throughout the state submitted butter for scoring. Several dairy departments of other states, recognizing the stimulus of these monthly contests, have taken up the plan. Minnesota makers have gone to the very top in inter-state butter contests and it is this line of painstaking investigation that has helped to place them there.

Dean Liggett, of the State Agricultural College, estimates the dairy product of Minnesota at \$30,000,000 annually. This has been a rapid, almost phenomenal growth, for 10 years ago Minnesota butter had little reputation, and there were few co-operative creameries; but now Minnesota's creamery butter is selling in the New York market at the highest quotations, and the industry has expanded from very small beginnings to the above total. Mr. Liggett attributes the rapid growth largely to the dairy school of the department of agriculture, and viewed in this light, that school has paid a large dividend on its cost of maintenance.

Minnesota is still very weak in cheese making, having only 60 factories, while Wisconsin has 2,000. State Dairy Commissioner McConnell contends that hundreds of profitable little cheese factories could be started in districts with far too few cows to start a creamery, and proposes to lay himself out this coming season for the special encouragement of cheese making, so as to fill out to the utmost the State's dairy possibilities.

Cream for His Porridge.

Two farmers in Osgoode township, Eastern Ontario, were lately hauled up on the charge of adulterating the milk sent by them to local cheese factories. In one of the cases the inspector proved that the milk from a certain patron's cows, tested in their own stable, was richer than what was being sent to the factory. The depreciation in butter fat was 15 per cent. The farmer was forced to admit that he had been in the habit of taking a little cream off the top of the can to season his porridge. This little liberty the magistrate did not approve of and he imposed a fine of \$10., with 13.46 of expenses, which is likely to lead him and others similarly situated to set apart a separate dish of milk when they are to breakfast on porridge.

Notice is given in the Manitoba Gazette of the application for incorporation of the Winnipeg Pure Milk Co., with a capital stock of \$40,000.

Mrs. H. W. Smith, Rosser, Man., last year made over 2,000 lbs. of butter, which was all sold in Winnipeg at 20 cents per lb., besides raising 15 calves.

A merchant in Northern Alberta recently wrote to a British Columbia commission merchant regarding a market for dairy butter, and received the following reply: "We wish to impress upon you that there is no use in sending dairy butter to us, because we can scarcely dispose of it at any price, at this or any other place in British Columbia. We can handle nothing but first-class creamery butter."

Marchmont Herd

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Homs bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months.
16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Princes Alpines" (Imp.) and "Barrister" (Imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

11 Young Shorthorn Bulls from 9 months old up, young Cows and Heifers for sale, the get of that great show bull, Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin. Boars fit for service, sows for breeding. A nice lot of B. P. Rocks on hand, all for sale at lowest prices for the kind of stock offered. Visitors always welcome. Write me and I will meet you at the station and return you there. No business, no harm.



PURVES THOMSON,
Hilot Mound, Man.

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; one very fine entire colt, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calthness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First fo. Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and contain ing about twenty choice females.
Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collis (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.

FOX TERRIER puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.

NORFOLK BOWLER'S services fee is \$20. All dogs eligible for registration.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

Shorthorns

Any person wishing to purchase a young bull fit for service next spring will do well to call on us as we have a good one. Also some young females, all of choice quality and breeding, at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. PAUL BROS., Killarney, Man.

SECOND ANNUAL ONTARIO

Provincial Auction Sales

OF

PURE BRED CATTLE AND SWINE

WILL BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

AT

OTTAWA, ONT., FEB. 12th, 1902

AND AT

GUELPH, ONT., FEB. 26th, 1902

SELECTED STOCK.

Nothing but good representatives of each breed will be allowed to enter and be put up for sale. Orders to buy may be placed with the Secretary, and will be honorably discharged.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

SPECIAL RATES TO BUYERS.

A grand opportunity for anyone wishing to procure registered stock. For copy of rules, catalogue and full particulars, apply to—

A. W. SMITH, PRESIDENT,
Maple Lodge, Ont.

A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

J. E. SMITH

Offers for sale two imported Clydesdale stallions, rising four years old, descended from Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673), and two Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions from imported stock. Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered.

One hundred and fifty head of Shorthorns, bulls, cow and heifers. Golden Measure (imp.) and Lord Stanley II stand at the head of the herds. I will sell at lower prices than any other man in Canada, for the same class of stock.

A number of choice improved farms for sale or to rent. Address—

J. E. SMITH,
Smithfield Ave., Brandon, Man.
TELEPHONE 4 P. O. Box 274

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine
For sale at reasonable price
10 bull calves.
3 Yorkshire boars fit for service.
1 Tamworth boar fit for service.
White Wyandotte Cockerels.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped.
First prize milking Strains.
LEICESTERS—The best imported and home bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O. Ont.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear
Done with the
DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE
is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear.
Most humane method of dehorning known.
Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circular before buying.
Owned and Manufactured by R. H. McKENNA, V. S., Picton, Ont.

The Gold Standard Herd.



J. A. McGill, in making his "how" for 1902, wishes to inform all lovers of good stock that he is "still doing business at the old stand." He has a number of very fine long bacon-type Berkshire Sows, bred to three prize-winning boars, and expects a lot of the best spring pigs he has ever had, to be farrowed in March and April, for which he is now booking orders.

Address—
J. A. MCGILL - Neepawa, Man.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bull regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. WASHINGTON,
Farm 3 1/2 miles south. Ninga, Man.

Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves

I have four yearling bulls and three bull calves for sale. They are sired by Trout Creek Hero (28,132), the sweepstakes winner at Calgary. They are all good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE HORSES,
SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE FOR SALE

One yearling Clyde, sired by King of the Clydes, first prize winner 8 times in succession at Toronto.

One 3-year-old Clyde stallion, Louis Gordon 2nd, sire Louis Gordon.

4 young shorthorn bulls from 10 to 15 months old—reds and roans.

J. M. GARHOUSE,
Rosedale Stock Farm,
Highfield P.O., Ont.

CLYDESDALES
AND
SHORTHORNS

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.

A. & J. CHADBOURN,
Ralphton, Man.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

Churning Temperature.

Dr. S. M. Babcock states as follows the reasons that underlie the difference in churning temperatures in different localities, and in the same localities at different times of the season:

"Churning consists of bringing the fat globules of milk or cream together under such conditions that they will adhere and form butter. When the temperature is too high the fat has little consistency and the small particles of butter formed are so easily broken up again that the separation is not efficient. Under such conditions also the butter is soft and of poor quality.

"If the temperature should be above the melting point of the fat it will be impossible to obtain butter by any amount of churning. On the other hand, when the temperature is too low the fat globules are hard and do not readily adhere to each other, and under this condition also churning is difficult.

"The most favorable temperature will depend upon the melting point or consistency of the fat, and as this is subject to considerable variation it is impossible to fix a temperature which will give the best results under all conditions.

"The consistency of the fat in milk is affected by the breed of cow, by the feed which she receives and by the period of lactation. As a rule cream from Holstein or Shorthorn cows should be churned at a lower temperature than that from Jersey cows. When succulent feed is given the temperature should always be lower than when dry feed is given. As the period of lactation advances the fat becomes harder and the temperature of churning should be raised.

"The amount of fat in cream is another factor which affects the temperature of churning, it being practical to churn rich cream at a lower temperature than poor cream. Generally a low temperature gives a firmer and better quality of butter and a good rule to follow is to churn at as low a temperature as possible and have the churning completed in from 30 to 50 minutes. This temperature may vary, under different conditions, from 40 deg. F. to over 60 deg. F., and should be determined for the cream which he handles."

Prof. E. H. Farrington, Professor of Dairying at the Wisconsin Agricultural College, has consented to attend the annual convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association and deliver an address on the Production and Care of Milk.

Prof. E. H. Farrington, of the Wisconsin Dairy School reports that every one of the 120 students in the last class at that school is now working in some creamery. Since the 1st of January last the school has received 178 applications from parties wishing to employ butter-makers, cheese-makers and men capable of managing pasteurized milk and cheese plants.

A report comes from Stockholm, Sweden, that the suitability of milch cows as working animals has been under careful test by Professor Wickswell, and the results of experiments go to show that work diminishes the quantity of milk, but the quality as regards fat is improved. The milk of working cows yields more butter without increasing the need for food. The work is thus obtained free of cost.

Sunshine is the best possible disinfectant and because of this it is always a good plan to place dairy utensils in the sun. In winter it is impossible to have them in as much sunshine as in summer and it is therefore a little more difficult to keep them clean. The next best thing is to scald them thoroughly and place them where they will be exposed to the outside air, but keep them in the sunshine as much as possible.

The first mention of butter making in history is by Herodotus, describing the Scythians: "These people pour milk of their mares into wooden vessels, cause it to be violently shaken, or stirred by their blind slaves, and separate the part that rises to the surface, as they consider it more valuable than that which is collected below." It would appear ancient Ethiopians also used butter as food. Hence it will be seen butter making is one of the early discoveries of the human race.

For detecting oleo and renovated butter the simplest household test is the boiling method. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on this subject in which it says: Take a piece of the sample about the size of a chestnut, melt it and bring it to a boil quickly, stirring frequently. While oleo and renovated butter sputter more or less when boiling, like a mixture of grease and water, and produce little or no foam, genuine butter boils usually with less noise and produces an abundance of foam. The difference in regard to foam is very marked as a rule.

At the Wisconsin station Professors E. H. Farrington and F. Dewhirst made a test of an "air-churn." Twenty-nine tests in which comparisons were made of the air-churn and a barrel churn under uniform conditions are re-

MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 30, 1901.

The machine (U.S.) did excellent work, and, as a rule, I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably .02 of 1 per cent. or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skim milk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Instructor.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Urbana, Ill., June 29, 1901.

Enclosed find records of work done with your 3 cream separators (U.S.) at the Dairy School. These are very creditable records, and we think any cream separator company can feel proud of them. Your machines have not given us the slightest trouble during the semester.

OSCAR ERF,
Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

RECORD AT THE PAN-AMERICAN MODEL DAIRY

DeLaval average skim milk test	.0172	buttermilk test	.121
United States	" "	" "	.109
Gain of U.S. over DeLaval	.0034		.012

The above shows that the DeLaval Separator left 25 per cent. more butter fat in the skim milk than the United States. An immense waste that amounts to a very large sum of money upon the dairy products of the world. Enough to pay for a United States Separator to replace every DeLaval Separator now in use.

PROF. SPILLMAN, Director Washington Experiment Station, in *Ranch and Range*, Seattle, Aug. 15, 1901, reports the following tests of skim milk from dairymen using the U.S. Separator:

.00, .00, .01, .01, .04

MISS. AGRICULTURAL & MECH. COLLEGE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS.,
Dec. 13, 1901.

The Separator (U.S.) has done perfect work.

J. S. MOORE,
Acting Professor.

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY PROOFS THAT

THE U. S. SEPARATOR
Stands Without a Peer.

Write for Catalogues.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

ported in tabular form. The yield of butter from 121.13 pounds of fat in the cream was 130.19 pounds by the air-churn, and 135.13 pounds by the barrel churn, making the overrun in the two cases respectively 7.25 and 11.31 per cent. The average fat content of the buttermilk from the air-churn was

0.77 per cent., and from the barrel churn 0.26 per cent. The average time required for churning was 1.3 minutes less in case of the air-churn. A comparison of the two churns as regards ease of running, economy in cost and lasting qualities was unfavorable to the air-churn.

EMPIRE

EASY-RUNNING

CREAM

SEPARATORS

*If you only knew
how much money,
time and labor an
"Empire" will save
you, you would order
to-day.*

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, LTD.

H. P. HANSEN, Mgr.

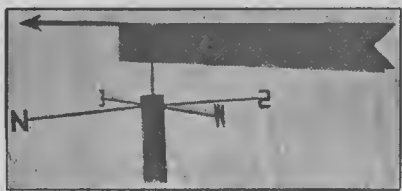
WINNIPEG, MAN.

187 Lombard St.



A Good Weather Vane.

Most boys on the farm like to have up some kind of a weather vane so they can tell exactly which way the wind is blowing. A weather vane is no novelty, but a very useful instrument to a youthful observer of the weather. When we find the weather vane pointing toward the west we look for clear weather, and as a rule we are not disappointed; but when the vane indicates that the wind is blowing from the east, a storm is expected. When it blows from the north, cool weather may be looked for; and when it blows from the south, it hardly ever



fails to bring sultry days in summer and thaws in winter.

To those boys who do not possess a weather vane we would recommend the following description of one, taken from the Scientific American.

In the top of a stout pole is inserted a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rod which is bluntly pointed at its upper end. On this is placed a vane consisting of a wedge-shaped piece of hardwood with a hole through it a piece of hoop iron being fastened over the hole and resting on the upper end of the blunt-pointed rod.

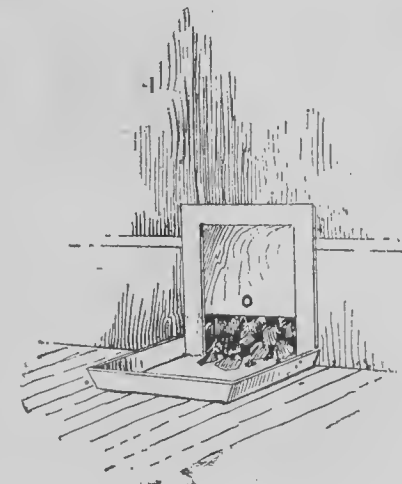
To opposite sides of the wedge are secured pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch board 4 inches wide and 20 inches long. These pieces are let into the faces of the wedge so as to form continuous surfaces. The boards diverge so that their free ends are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. This construction insures steadiness.

The thin end of the wedge has an arrow-headed arm projecting from it to indicate the direction of the wind. In the sides of the pole, near the upper end, are inserted four $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rods arranged at 90 deg. with each other, and in slots sawed in the ends of the rods are riveted letters which indicate the points of the compass. N., S., E. and W. These, in connection with the arrow-headed arm, enable the observer to tell which way the wind blows.

A Convenient Arrangement for Coal.

The cut shows a slide for coal in the base of the kitchen wall, near the range. The coal-bin is in a shed, or other room, adjacent to the kitchen.

The pan fastened before the slide keeps all dirt and dust from the bin from working



out into the room. Many houses could make this arrangement for their coal-bin, to the great saving of kitchen labor; but the pan before the opening is a very essential feature of the device, since in no other way could the dirt be kept from the floor. A piece of a worn-out bake-pan will serve the purpose admirably.—Ex.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co., Wawanesa, Man., sends The Farmer a very neat match holder, on the front of which is displayed in colors the Canadian coat of arms. It is very suggestive. If the matches were always safe in this holder, there wouldn't be so much danger from fire.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Official Report of State Authorities.

University of Wisconsin—630 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .01
Conn. Agr. College—927 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .02
Ohio State University—"Doing good work" test skim milk... .02
Univ. of Tenn.—"Very satisfactory" test skim milk... trace
N. H. Agr. College—"The boys like it;" test skim milk... .01
Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.—602 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .02
Kansas State Agr. College—660 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .03
Pennsylvania Agr. College—"Did very good work. It skims very clean."
University of Nebraska—"Runs very light. Doing good work."
Tuskegee, Ala., Industrial Inst.—"The thoroughness of skimming is remarkable."

SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
Chicago, Ill., West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
General Agent.

Brandon Creamery.

We are always open to take any quantity of Cream, as our factory operates every month in the year.

Our large local and western trade enables us to pay higher prices than any other creamery.

We also buy Dairy Butter, Eggs and general Farm Produce.

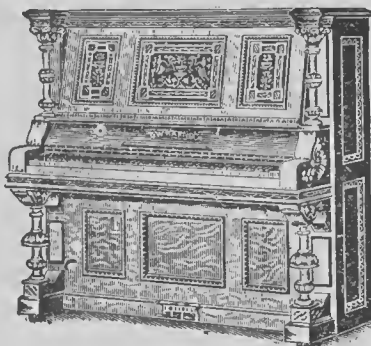
Cash is sent for any lots of Butter, Eggs, etc., sent us on receipt of them. Settlements for cream sent at end of month.

We will be pleased to have you write us for information regarding Creamery or anything you may have to sell.

THE BRANDON CREAMERY & SUPPLY CO.,
Limited,
A. WHITELOW, Manager.

Pianos and Organs

Sold on Reasonable Terms.



SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
Oils and Needles for all Sewing Machines.
CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.

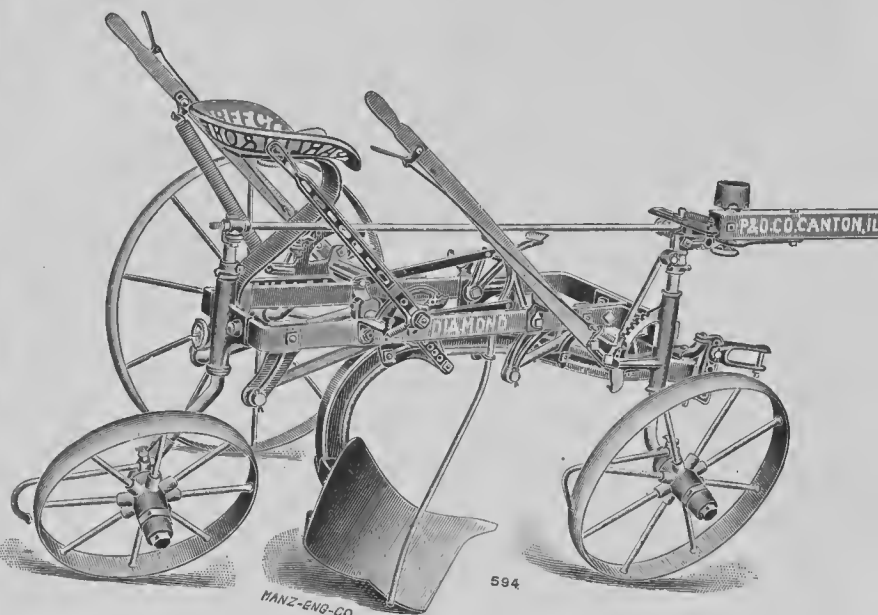
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Salt
Makes
Good Butter
Better
Yet!**

Best Grocers sell it.

BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING

Bought at Receivers' Sale
Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to cover and nails to lay. Price per square, \$1.75
A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 274 on General Merchandise, Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

The "DIAMOND"

The Canton Scotch Clipper
Diamond and Sulky Plows

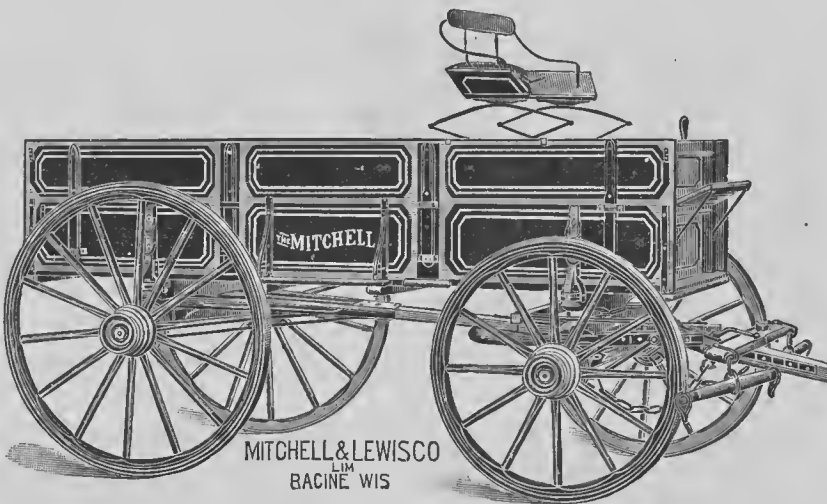
Are as good as you can buy. Will scour where any plow will, and where many will not. Convenient to handle, light draft, simple construction; manufactured by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., whose reputation has always, and is today, maintained by the quality of their goods. Ask in your nearest town for

Canton Diamond Sulky and Gang Plows,
Canton Walking Gang Plow,
Canton Success Sulky Plow,
Canton Walking and Combination Plows,
Canton Diamond Harrows,
Canton Disc Harrows, etc. etc.

Or write us for circulars and prices.

JOHNSTON & STEWART
776 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., LIMITED,
RACINE, WISCONSIN
Manufacturers of

THE CELEBRATED
MITCHELL WAGON

THE MONARCH OF THE ROAD.

Lightest running Wagon in the market, only one Grade, that the Best.

For Catalogue and Prices write to

JOSEPH MAW & Co.,
WINNIPEG
General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.



Nor'-West Farmer's Poultry Cup.

The Farmer is again offering a grand challenge cup for competition at the poultry show to be held in Winnipeg from the 17th to the 21st of February. This year a slight change has been made in the conditions governing the competition, which makes it of interest to every farmer. This year the cup is offered for:—

The best pen of fowl (bantams barred) exhibited by a farmer residing upon and working not less than a quarter section of land, in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, who has not previously won a prize at an exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association. The cup to be held by the winner for one year, the medal becomes his property.



This is a prize for farmers, and farmers only. It is offered with the idea of encouraging farmers to breed better stock and show them. By barring fanciers and those farmers who have won before, the way is left open for those who have not hitherto shown. Many farmers have good stock, for they have been buying eggs and birds from the best breeders, and may have in their possession just as good birds as any of the fanciers. These birds might win if shown, and they certainly have an excellent opportunity of winning a handsome cup to hold one year and a medal for "keepers." Those who have what they think are good birds should enter them so that they may be scored by the judge. This will give the owner some idea what progress he is making towards perfection.

Last year this cup was won by J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, and we reproduce the gold medal which accompanies the cup and becomes the property of the winner. It will be seen that it is nicely engraved and is proudly worn by Mr. Mullen on his watch guard.

Some Questions Answered.

By Mrs. Louis E. Fletcher.

Since writing my former letter, giving my experience with incubator-hatched chicks, I have received letters from various parts of the country (many of whom forgot to enclose postage), and I therefore deemed it expedient to answer, in a general way, some of the questions asked me.

First. When is the best time to buy an incubator? My observation says the sooner the better, as a little experience is very beneficial to those who are unaccustomed to using them. While the adjustment is very simple and easily understood, yet I do not forget that it is now much easier for me to manage it than when I first undertook to do so. A large number of people, many of them intelligent, make a failure of the first hatch, so that by beginning early you will have acquired valuable experience by the time you are really ready to begin active operations.

Second. What is the best breed to raise. That depends entirely upon cir-

cumstances. If raising solely for a quick market for the table, I have found that none gives better returns than the Plymouth Rocks, as they grow rapidly and furnish a very desirable quality of meat. There are doubtless others just as good, but I have not experimented with them. If you intend raising high-priced fancy fowls, then almost every breed has its champions, and whichever one is chosen will return good profits if intelligently handled and kept up to the highest standard.

How much ground will I need? has frequently been asked, and is a question impossible to answer, as all depends upon the magnitude of the business. Some of my neighbors are making a success of the poultry business upon a comparatively small piece of ground, while one I now think of has a farm of 320 acres which he is devoting exclusively to the raising of the various kinds of fowls.

It would extend this article indefinitely to answer all the questions that are asked, so I will leave the others for future articles, and bring this to an abrupt close by saying that if you buy a first-class incubator and brooder, select your eggs from a good strain of birds, operate your machine intelligently and follow the instructions of the manufacturer—who knows more as to their capabilities than you can possibly do—you are bound to make money.

Poultry Rations.

Superintendent Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been conducting some experiments to ascertain the feeding value of different combinations of feeds for fattening chickens. Eight different rations were fed to as many different lots of birds. The following rations were fed:—

1. Two parts corn, two of oats and one of peas.
2. Two parts corn, two of buckwheat, and one of oats.
3. Two parts oats, two of wheat, and one of corn.
4. Two parts barley, two of corn, and one of oats.
5. Coarse chopped oats.
6. Pulverized oats.
7. Coarse corn meal.
8. Gold dust (finely ground corn).

The results of his experiments are interesting. The first two gave the best results and they were about equal, though with him the second ration was a little cheaper. Next best was the pulverized oats. No. 4 was rather strong food. No. 3 was too mussy and he is trying it again with two parts corn and only one of wheat. The gold dust was hardly eaten by the chickens and the coarse cornmeal was not eaten readily.

The cost of a pound of gain varied from 4½¢. to 7¢., the average being 5¢. The coarse ground oats gave the most expensive gains. The fowls used were grade Plymouth Rocks. The cramming machine was used only three days.

Mrs. Beson, of St. Paul, is going to bring a load of cats to the Manitoba poultry show.

The Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association have just held their annual show which in point of number of entries, quality of stock and interest far surpasses any previous show.

The Manitoba Poultry Association have made arrangements with the express companies to convey exhibits to their exhibition for a single merchandise rate to the show and one-half rate return to original shipping point. This is one and a half rate for the round trip.

INCUBATORS

Do not place your order for incubator before reading the descriptive circulars of the "TOWA" "no cold corner" Incubator. Heat and ventilation perfect. J. E. COSTELLO, Agent, P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg, Man.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

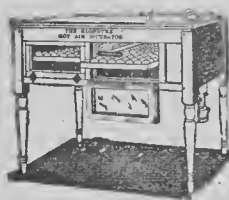
—of the—

Manitoba Poultry Association

Will be held in WINNIPEG, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 1902.

GEO. D. HOLDEN, St. Paul, Judge.

Write for all information and prize lists to C. H. WISE, Sec'y, Winnipeg.



WHY NOT INVESTIGATE THE KLONDIKE?

It has the only moisture system capable of regulation.

NO SLOPPY MOISTURE PANS.

Its radiation and ventilation is a new arrangement and an improvement over all others.

IT IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We prove our claims in our new catalogue. The machine will prove them in actual service. New catalogue free.

KLONDIKE INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 906, Des Moines, Iowa

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.,

Agents for Western Canada.

Farmers' Wives!

—LISTEN! LISTEN!—

To the chicks just hatched in the Reliable Incubator. No more waiting for the broody hen. Get your husbands to make you a Xmas present of a Reliable Incubator; it will pay you. Incubators from \$5.00 up; these are factory prices. You need one to have early chicks for show and to get your poultry on to the market before the fall rush of chickens, so as to get the best prices. Also to have your pullets well matured before the cold weather comes, so that they will lay well in winter, bringing you a good price for your eggs. Hot water and hot air machines. Sole agent for Western Country for Reliable Incubator goods. A full line of Poultry Supplies kept—Grits, Bones, Clover, Oyster Shells, etc. Thoroughbred Breeders of Buff Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes.

Write for price.

BLACK BROS.,

Enterprise Poultry Yards.

95 BARBER ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cyphers Incubators

Gold medal at Pan-American, 1st Winnipeg Industrial, 1900 and 1901. Ten years' guarantee.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Fresh Cut Bone, 3c. per lb., \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Cut Lean Beef, 3c. per lb., \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Crusted Oyster Shells, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Sharp Cut Limestone Grit, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Also Bone Mills, Wire Netting, Incubator Thermometers, Leg Bands, and general poultry supplies.

Acclimatized utility breeds Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.

Incubator and Poultry Catalog mailed free. Twenty prizes, 2 medals, 1 diploma Winnipeg Industrial.

Address—MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. Seventy-five or eighty grand, strong, well-grown cockerels and pullets, singly or properly mated; from stock that was awarded first, third and special at Winnipeg, 1901. Also a pen of B. R. Game Bantams.

G. WOOD, Holland, Man.

Des Moines Incubator,

The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.

Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal Sole Agent for Canada.

Eggs! Eggs! Winter Eggs!

Send me your new laid eggs and secure fancy prices. I also handle other farm produce for farmers only.

R. DOLBEAR,

Commission Agent, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.



Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.

Rankin's strain exclusively.

I have a large number of good young birds for sale. Will book orders for delivery any time. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

P. O. BOX 688.

Breeder of prize-winning B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Golden Duckwing and Black Red Game Bantams. Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching from eight grand matings, only \$2 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, and American Dominiques. Exhibition and Breeding Birds for sale.

A grand lot of Cockerels that will improve your stock for utility and in show room points. Order at once and get the cream of the flock.

Address

GEORGE WOOD,

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. Minorcas, B. B. R. Game Bantams.

Write Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., for catalogue of Incubators and Brooders, mentioning this advt.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

Headquarters for Thoroughbred Fowls in White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, M. Bronze Turkeys.

This year's breeding stock for sale cheap to make room for 300 growing chicks; young stock for sale from October 1st. Fancy pigeons always on sale. Address—J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

First Prize! First Prize!

That is what J. A. King's Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks of 1901 received at the Winnipeg Industrial. If you want a good pair for a fall show I can supply you at reasonable prices. Over 100 good young breeding birds for sale from \$1.50 up.

J. A. KING, Prop., 94 Gertie St., Winnipeg

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We are taking orders for young birds for fall delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed boar, "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hoping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM

KILDONAN.

We have a fine pen of PARTRIDGE COCHINS—A SNAP.

Having sold the male birds of all our breeding pens, we will start the season of 1902 with all imported stock. Kindly reserve your orders until you hear from the Hub. Watch our other ads. for Eggs.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Respectfully,

T. W. BRADY, - Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

In a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the **VICTOR INCUBATOR**.

Thousands in use; we pay freight, catalogue 6 cents.

GEO. ERTTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Hastening the Advent of Oestrus.

A. J. H., Rapid River, Ont.: "Can anything be fed to sows that are in good condition so as to bring them in heat, as I have never been able to have any early pigs?"

Answer.—It is dangerous to use drugs for this purpose, but if your sows are kept in warm quarters, and fed on stimulating food to which a little red pepper is added, there should be no necessity for drugging.

Navicular Disease.

C. S., Wawanesa, Man.: "Horse, 13 years old, hearty and healthy for his age, has been tender on both front feet and will always try to save them. Last summer he got very lame. I took him to the blacksmith to trim his feet, and we found about an inch below the hair that there was a thin watery matter coming through the hoof. We blistered around hoof and fetlock and it did him good for four or five weeks, but got bad again, and now he can scarcely move. What would you advise. I fear he will not be any good for spring work. According to Veterinary Science it is a bad case of coffin joint disease."

Answer.—There does not appear to be any prospect of curing your horse and we would advise you to have him "nerved." See answer in this issue to a similar query.

Strain of Hip Joint.

Marcus, Morris, Man.: "I have a horse, six years old, that has been lame in hind leg since last fall. Seems to have fallen away between hip and backbone. Have rubbed with brown liniment, but it seemed to make him worse. A month ago I stopped rubbing with liniment for nearly two weeks and he seemed to be somewhat better, but not right. What is the trouble and the best thing to do for him?"

Answer.—Have a seton inserted above the joint, bathe it daily with warm water and smear the tape with unguentum simplex.

Rheumatism.

Subscriber, Franklin, Man.: "What is the matter with my horse, he is stiffened up in his front feet, a good deal like as if he were foundered? Has not been working much, only going for a load of wood once a week, has not been overdriven or heated up in any way, is all the time striking his toes against the ground?"

Answer.—Rheumatism in the feet would cause your horse to act the way you describe. Have him shod with leather under the shoe to lessen the jar on his feet, don't give him much grain while he is idle, and give him twice a day a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of potash in his feed until you have given him twelve doses.

Rupture at Navel.

Subscriber, Glenella, Man.: "A colt, eight months old, ruptured at navel, hangs down about one inch in diameter, always been like this. What will I do for him?"

Answer.—This may be cured by operation. Throw the colt down and tie him securely on his back. Gather up the skin over the rupture, making sure that the bowel has dropped back into the abdomen, and tie a stout piece of cord around it tightly. Then let the colt up. If properly done, the part included in the ligature will in a few hours become cold and clammy, gradually separate and in about a fortnight drop off, leaving a small round sore which soon heals. If the part swells and remains warm the ligature is not tight enough, and a fresh one should be put on without removing the first. This may be done without throwing the colt.

Sweats Easily.

M. C. C., Wawanesa, Man.: "Horse, aged, sweats profusely round flanks and sides in the stable at night when the other horses in the stable are quite dry. His feed consists of two gallons of oats and barley mixed per diem, with good prairie hay. Is worked every other day hauling wheat to market, and stands his work well, has never had any sickness since I have owned him."

Answer.—Your horse is out of condition or

he wouldn't sweat in this way. Prepare him for physic by withholding hay for twenty-four hours, then give a ball of aloes, seven or eight drachms, according to size of horse. As soon as this begins to operate, put him on his usual diet and give him twice daily in his feed half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia and one drachm of nux vomica, finely powdered and mixed together. Do not let him eat too much hay.

Condition Powder.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "Can you give me some fairly simple recipe for a powder to do as far as possible what they crack up these stock foods to do? I like to feed a little something to pigs and horses, but I don't think all the extra gain I get pays for these foods unless I can get them cheaper than what they usually cost."

Answer.—The following powder will increase the appetite, improve the digestion, and supply in concentrated form material for new growth. Take of ground gentian one pound, ginger two ounces, fennugreek two ounces, sulphate of iron two ounces, capicum half an ounce, linseed meal or ground oil cake two pounds. Give a large tablespoonful in each feed.

Out of Condition.

Subscriber, Innisfail, Alta.: "I have a horse, 11 years old, who ran down after putting the crop in last spring, and was turned out all summer. If used for work he ruffs every few yards. Been feeding him condition food with oats. Kindly let me know what is wrong with him and the best thing to cure him."

Answer.—You leave a great deal to the imagination in describing this case and one would need to be a prophet or the son of a prophet to know what is the matter with your horse from the meagre details given above. Examine his teeth and if anything is wrong with them take him to a V.S. and have them set right. A dose of physic, followed by a course of tonic medicine, will sometimes work wonders with a run down horse, and failing more definite information, that is what we would advise you to do with him.

Kidney Disease.

C. J. N., Red Deer, Alta.: "Horse, nine years old, worked hard last winter and spring, got down pretty thin, so turned him out on grass in summer time, where he picked up in good shape, worked him some since taking him up in the fall, was doing well till about three weeks ago, when he went off his feed. Was feeding him good hay and oats. His hair is dry and his legs are stocked some. There is a lump on his belly and another between his front legs. The lumps feel soft when pressed, but don't seem to hurt him. What is the matter with him and what can I do for him? I had a mare die that had the same symptoms."

Answer.—The swellings are a symptom that the kidneys are disordered. Give him less oats and if possible a few carrots every day. If carrots are unobtainable, give him some boiled flax seed every day. Boil a cupful of flax seed in a gallon of water and when well cooked pour it into a pail, stir in enough bran to make a mash and cover until cool enough to feed. Get the following powders: Powdered digitalis, 20 grains; bicarbonate of potash, three drachms. For one powder. Make ten. Give one in the feed twice a day.

Lameness—Night Sweats.

J. McD., McDonald Hills, Assa.: "I About one year ago I had a horse become lame in the right hind foot while running on the prairie, supposed to have got a twist in badger hole. The trouble seems to be in the tendons. The fetlock does not seem enlarged very much. Have blistered the tendons with fly blister and lard, but is still lame. Kindly advise me. 2. What is the cause of a horse sweating at night in the stable? Does it denote weakness, or suffering from some malady?"

Answer.—1. If the lameness is really in the tendons they should be swollen and painful to the touch. Is this the case? You may have failed to locate the seat of lameness. Examine him again carefully, see that his foot is level, the hoof not grown longer at one side than the other and the length of toe and heel properly proportioned. If you are still of the opinion that the tendons are strained you should have them "fired" by a veterinary surgeon, or failing that, blister them again and give complete rest.

2. See answer to another correspondent in this issue.

Local Sweating—Tumor.

J. H. K., Assa.: "1. Mare, three years old, did a little work during haying, but has not been worked since end of August. Supposed to be in foal, sweats badly when in the stable. She is now turned out during the day, and stabled at night with other horses in a roomy well-ventilated stable. Gets all the good hay she wants, but no grain, and can always get at running water. She had a bad cough about a month ago, when she got thin, but since that left her has picked up and is now in fair condition. Begins to sweat soon after being put in stable, and in the morning her hind-quarters are quite wet. 2. Mare, three years old, had a lump or swelling about size of tur-

Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

Lump Jaw Cured With Ease.

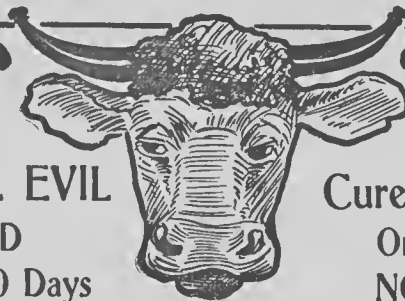
FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE has been on the market for years. It has been used by nearly every prominent stockman on the continent. A careful record shows that it does not fail once in a hundred times in the severest cases.

We Have a Thousand Such Reports:

Kinsley, Neb., May 24, 1901.—We sent to you some time ago for your Lump Jaw Cure. One application made a complete cure. The lump had been on over a year.

G. W. SMITH.

Don't risk loss or endanger your herds or pasture. Let us Send You our Valuable Book.



FISTULA
and POLL EVIL
CURED
In 15 to 30 Days

SPAVINS
Cured Quickly
Or There's
NO COST

Continuous tests for two years prove that Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure cannot fail. Easy to use, prompt in results; cures in half the ordinary time. Simple, humane, scientific; guaranteed.

Write for circular today.

One 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure will remove any ordinary spavin, curb, ringbone, etc.

Cerro Gordo, Ill., Feb. 15, 1901.—I applied the liquid as directed, and one application has removed the spavin. It is wonderful how it takes hold so soon.

L. Mellinger.

We have some important information for you—FREE.

It is worth while to write us today for circulars describing the above remedies. Mention this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

YOU NEED Horse Collars

Get the best when you are buying. Perfection brand are the best. They are HAND-STUFFED and HAND-SEWN. They are stuffed with long straw, not short stuff cut up and fed in through a machine. They do not break in the throat because our solid long straw throats will not break. Try a pair of these. Black leather rims and backs, russet leather face. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sent express prepaid to any address in Manitoba for \$4.75 per pair; Assa. and Sask., for \$5.00 per pair; Alberta for \$5.25 per pair.

There is more for your money in this collar than any other on the market.

A. E. WIMPERIS,
592 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

The Mendelssohn Piano

PRE-EMINENTLY THE

PEOPLES' PIANO

Excellent in quality, and at prices within the reach of the People, and on terms to suit. Your credit is good with us, as you will be so well pleased in buying one that you will become our friend and it will be a delight to pay for it. Write for catalogues and prices or call at our store, No. 470 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC.

Address Department B.

Our Special line of 10c. Music embraces all latest Songs and Instrumental Selections.

The Grandy Music Co.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

key's egg, just above her left eye. Took her to the local V.S., who said it was a tumor. He cut it out and put in three stitches, but she rubbed them out before the wound healed. The swelling has grown steadily since the operation was performed, is quite raw, and completely closes the eye. Mare, however, keeps in good condition and spirits. Can it be removed by surgical operation or otherwise, so as not to grow again, and is it likely to cause her death?"

Answer.—1. The cause of local sweating lies in an irregularity in the circulation of the blood, whereby an excessive quantity is going to part of the skin glands, causing them to become functionally active and pour out their secretion on the skin. When we wish to go beyond this and ascertain the cause of this irregularity, we get into the realm of theory and must accept what is most probable. The blood supply to any part of the body being controlled by the nerves, as is shown by the familiar example of blushing, it is evident that the effect is produced through the nervous mechanism. The nerves are affected in so many ways, producing remote effects by what is known as reflex action, that many causes may be at work to produce these local sweats. We may enumerate a few of them—overfeeding, indigestion, torpidity of the kidneys, want of exercise, sudden changes in temperature caused by drafts in the stable, the condition of pregnancy, etc. In the case of your mare there is probably a want of nervous tone, and the best treatment will be to improve her general health by a judicious system of feed and exercise, giving her also the following tonic and diuretic:—Fluid extract of nuxvomica one ounce, acetate of potassium three ounces, water to make an eight ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful two or three times a day.

2. The tumour removed may have been a cancerous growth, though such are rare in horses. However, this is possible, and it would account for its recurrence. A surgical operation is the only treatment likely to be successful.

Local Sweatings.

F. N. C., Rathwell, Man.: "I have two mares that sweat very easily and also sweat in the stable at nights in mild weather. They start to sweat in the flank, back of the front legs, and along the neck, and after standing in the stable a while, drops of water will be out on the end of the hair, mostly along the sides, and quite damp all over. They sweat more after being out for a little exercise, such as making two trips some days for hay, not every day, the round trip being three miles. One slipped her colt this year and last year the same. I have given them oil enough to purge them and also given oil once a week—a cupful. About a gallon of potatoes each once a week, and have fed them Herbageum twice a day. I feed good red top hay, not enough to waste any, about a gallon of dry oats twice a day, and boiled oats at night, with a few ashes once in a while. They have been like this for about three months. I have looked up two prescriptions, one in November, 1900, and the other in December, 1900, for local sweating. Which of those would you have me to try?"

Answer.—Either of the prescriptions mentioned would do good. See also answer to a similar query in this issue.

Lumpy Jaw.

Subscriber, Assa.: "I have a cow with a lump on the upper jaw just above the wick of the mouth. It is 2 1/2 inches across, and 1 1/2 inches thick. It has been on since summer, but is not growing any larger. It has run matter two or three times, and appears to be on the bone at one side, the side nearest the eye. The cow is at the calving. Will it be safe to use her butter and milk?"

Answer.—The swelling is most likely caused by "lumpy jaw" (actinomycosis), but we cannot say positively from the description given. You had better apply one of the remedies largely advertised for the cure of this affection. This is a purely local affection, and will not injure the milk in any way.

We are sorry not to be able to comply with your request for a private answer, but as you did not comply with the conditions at the head of this column you will understand that we cannot make exceptions to the rule.

Swelled Legs—Sore Eyes.

B. B., Virden, Man.: "I. We have a horse ten years old which swells in hind legs to hock while standing in stable. When roading the swelling used to go down, but of late I notice it does not do so. For feed he gets hay, oats, ground flax seed, and Herbageum. He does not do as well as he should. 2. Also mare which raised colt and also worked. She gets same feed as above, but her hair sticks up and runs wrong way. Does not do well. Will not eat much of anything but oats. 3. Calf stands in a dark stall. Of late have noticed her eyes watering. She seems to be going blind. Changed to a lighter stall and bathed with cold water. Use an eye water of white vitriol and water. What else can be done in each instance?"

Answer.—1. You are probably feeding this horse too much hay, causing overdistension of the intestines, injuring the digestion and producing swelling in the legs. Cut down his hay to two good feeds a day, amounting in the 24 hours to not more than one pound of hay to each hundred pounds weight of the horse. Give him a dose of physic, and after that has ceased to operate, one of the

following powders in his feed twice a day:—Powdered nuxvomica one drachm, bicarbonate of potash three drachms. Exercise daily.

2. This mare requires to have her teeth attended to. She probably has sharp projections on her molars which hurt the cheek and tongue while eating and prevent her from eating as much as she should.

3. Bathe the eyes twice a day with boracic acid solution, two drachms of the acid dissolved in one pint of water.

Navicular Disease.

Subscriber, Halstead, Man.: "I have a horse 10 years old, goes lame on both front feet with shoes on or off. No swelling at any time to be seen. When standing rests on one foot, then the other, and will lie down very often. While standing in the stable he is a little knee sprung. When on the road he stumbles quite a lot and points. Farm work does not seem to trouble him as much as on the road. When driven 10 or 12 miles on a hard road, then put in stable, he will lie down and gets very stiff on his front legs. When he stands a while he does not want to move around in his stall and if he is forced to move he will raise both front feet at once and swing them to one side of the stall. I have had him two years and he has been this way all the time, only a little worse now, as I have been working him on the road drawing wheat."

Answer.—You have given a good description of navicular disease. This is an affection of the feet and is caused by bad shoeing and excessive road work. The seat of the disease is almost in the centre of the base of the foot, so that it is impossible to put your finger on the sore spot to make the horse flinch, but in bad cases the tenderness is shown if the foot is tapped with a hammer opposite the point of the frog. The diseased parts are the flexor tendon (leader) and the navicular bone, under which the tendon passes, like a rope over a pulley, just before it is attached to the foot bone. The tendon and bone become inflamed and ulcerated, causing pain on movement, and the soreness is increased by road work.

Treatment is of no use unless undertaken in the very earliest stages of the disease, and as your horse has long ago passed beyond this stage, there would be no use in attempting to cure him. However, although the disease is incurable, the lameness may be removed by the operation of cutting the nerves leading to the sore spot. The horse then has no sensation of pain when using his feet and can travel as if there were nothing the matter. This is what we would advise you to have done to your horse. Take him to a good veterinary surgeon and let him operate.

Itch.

H. S. K., Reston, Man.: "I. A horse got itchy in one hind leg about a year ago and would nearly lie down when rubbed. It is worse this winter and it is working in his neck and shoulders. When the hair is clipped off it leaves a scabby appearance. Is it contagious? It did not affect him when working during warm weather."

Answer.—Clip the hair from parts affected, then wash with soft soap and water and when dry apply the following: Creosote two ounces, flowers of sulphur four ounces, lard twelve ounces. Melt the lard and stir in the other ingredients until cool. Apply the ointment daily until all itchininess ceases.

Foster Mothers.

E. E., Carberry, Man.: "Can you give me a plan of getting a cow to allow a strange calf suck her? I saw one in your paper about two years ago."

Answer.—Cows and mares appear to recognize their offspring by the sense of smell and can easily be induced to accept strange sucklings if the smell of their own can be transferred to them. This is sometimes done by skinning the dead calf or foal and putting the skin over the live one. Sometimes it is sufficient to rub the live calf with the skin of the dead one. The placenta or afterbirth is also used for this purpose. At a later period it is not so easy to get the mother to accept the changeling, but with most animals it can be done. Milk the cow and wet the calf with the milk and then put them together, watching the cow for a while to see that she does not injure the calf before she gets used to it.

Open Joint.

H. M. H., Neepawa, Man.: "About three weeks since a mare out in the field got her leg badly cut right at the gambrel joint. The next morning the joint oil or water was coming out, so I applied burned alum, which seemed to stop it. In two weeks I washed it off with water and carbolic acid, but it was too soon, as the oil began to run again. I applied the alum and stopped it, but yesterday the crust of alum got rubbed off. At first it did not run any and seemed to be all healed over but a piece about the size of a nickel, but to-day it is running quite a bit. The discharge looks more like blood. When I coat it over with alum the stuff gushes out and runs the alum off if she steps on that foot. The leg at the joint is badly swollen. What should I do for her?"

Answer.—This is a serious injury and not infrequently results disastrously. One of the favorite methods of treatment is to blister the skin surrounding the puncture. The subsequent swelling closes the opening and stimulates the process of healing. Cantharides one part, lard six parts, will make a suitable blister. Clip off the hair from

an area as large as the palm of your hand and rub in the blister for ten minutes. Tie the mare so that she cannot lie down nor get at it with her mouth. Next day wash it off and smear with vaseline.

Do Mules Take Swamp Fever?

A. B. C.: "Are mules liable to take swamp fever? If so, are they liable to the same extent as horses, and is it as fatal among them?"

Answer.—We confess we are unable to answer this question. Mules are comparatively rare in the province, and it is difficult to obtain statistics with regard to them. We know of no reason why they should be considered immune to the disease, however. Perhaps some of our readers can throw some light on the question.

Chronic Eczema.

Subscriber, N.W.T.: "I. I have a Clyde stallion, four years old, that breaks out behind knee joints into cracks and scabs form, making it very sore. Thought it was eczema and treated it as per your advice to Subscriber, Oxbow, Nov. 5th. It made it worse and he rubbed it with his nose until he fetched the skin off. He is itchy, wet around the fetlocks and scurvy on legs in bunches. Advise treatment and diet. Am feeding hay and bran every day with a little stock food now, am starting to feed carrots. 2. How often would you advise feeding boiled barley to get horses in shape for spring?"

Answer.—1. The cracks behind are a form of scaly or squamous eczema very difficult to heal, and for which the remedies prescribed in our Nov. 5th issue for moist eczema or grease would be entirely unsuitable and we are not surprised that the result was to make them worse. This form of eczema is generally constitutional and to obtain a cure you will have to give the horse some internal remedies as well as local treatment. Your diet appears to be all right with the addition of carrots, provided you do not let him eat too much hay. Give him twice daily in his feed one ounce and a half of bicarbonate of soda; continue this for a week, then change to Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, beginning with a tablespoonful in each feed, increasing the dose daily until three tablespoonfuls three times a day is reached. At the end of the week, stop giving any medicine for a week and then resume as before. For local treatment, smear the scaly patch with soft soap, leave it for an hour or two, then wash off and dry the place gently and apply "ointment of chrysarobin." B. P. Continue treatment daily until cured.

2. Boiled barley may be fed in moderate quantities once a day. If possible give the horse daily exercise and keep him well groomed.

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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray compiled since Jan. 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Cook's Creek, Man.—One year and a half old steer, red and white, tips of both ears off. Malcolm Ross.

Dauphin, Man.—One red steer, with white face, about two years old. John McDonald, 10, 25, 20.

Hartney, Man.—Three heifer calves, one muley, color red, white spot over right eye, and small piece off under side of right ear; two color red and white, one has piece cut off under side of right ear, while the other has no cut, age about ten months. William Turnbull, 16, 5, 23.

Loch Monar, Man.—One mare, color sorrel, aged, right hind foot white, left fore foot white, white spots on face, anchor brand, short ears. H. W. Jackson, N.W. gr. 17, 2w.

Mapleton, Man.—One red heifer, rising three years old, white spots on flanks and side, small piece off the point of left ear, no brand visible. Jacob Spence.

Millbrook, Man.—One horse, color bay, aged. F. Lawrie.

Morden, Man.—One large white sow. Jas. O'Brien.

Napinka, Man.—Two bay mares, about 8 years old, one with white stripe on face. Jas. A. Gaudin.

Oak Lake, Man.—One red and white heifer, coming three years old, no marks or brands visible. Thos. Cary, N.E. gr. 27, 9, 24.

Poplar Point, Man.—One red steer eight months old calf, lowest half of the top of left ear cut out. L. W. McLean.

Russell, Man.—One bay filly, two years old, stripe on face, white hind legs; also one brown mare, aged, two white hind feet. L. L. Roberts, 20, 21, 28.

Stonewall, Man.—One hucksin pony mare, with white hind feet and one white front foot, white stripe on face, and shod all round. Jos. Towler.

St. Andrews, Man.—One yearling steer, color red, white spot on forehead, white spot on right shoulder, white spot on left flank, tip of tail white, hole in left ear, no other mark or brand visible.—W. C. Sutherland.

Lost.

Fletwode, Assa.—One red and white yearling steer, branded V P 1 on right ribs. Joseph Burgess.

Grande Pointe, Man.—One cow, red and white, branded har (—) on left rump, horns turned in. \$5.00 reward. John Rowan, P.M., or Leslie Ironside, Roslyn Road, Winnipeg.

Macdonald, Man.—Three calves, all entire; one dark red, the other two light red, some white on legs. A. W. Balmer, 28, 11, 8.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One bay colt, three years old, branded (B B 3) on left shoulder; one hucksin mare, branded P on right thigh. Geo. Barber.

Oak Bluff, Man.—One bay horse, rising 3 years old, weight about 1,100 lbs., small lump on front of left ear, no brand. \$5 reward for recovery. G. P. Wastle.

Oak River, Man.—One bay horse, rising five years old, branded on left shoulder VON, roman nose, hair rubbed off hips. \$5 reward. A. A. Rowat.

Skull Creek, Assa.—Since 25th of August last, one black horse with white stripe down face, weight 1,400 lbs., branded heart brand on left shoulder; also one grey mare, 1,100 lbs. weight, branded TD connected on the left stifle. Last seen east of Moosejaw. A good reward for any information leading to their recovery. Philip Ross.

Estray.

Macgregor, Man.—Strayed to the premises of the undersigned last May, two heifers coming two years old now. Owner please pay expenses and take them away. T. N. Martin.

LOST OR STRAYED

One brown entire Horse, 2 years old; one bay Mare, two years old, with two white hind feet and white star in forehead; one sorrel Horse, 2 years old, with white spot in forehead. A reward of \$25 will be given for their recovery or such information as will lead to their recovery.
DANIEL M. WILLIAMS,
Sec. 2, 10, 24, Oak Lake P.O., Man.



Winnipeg, Jan. 25, 1902.

Business generally is moving along lively for this season of the year. Wholesale houses are very busy preparing for an increase of business once the season opens up, in fact, some spring goods are going out now. Implement dealers are not doing much now, but all are preparing for bigger business. The lack of sleighing has been somewhat of a disappointment to firms handling sleighs and cutters. The want of sleighing is adversely affecting business, and of course the shortage of elevator capacity is holding back money that should be in circulation.

Wheat.

As we pointed out in our last market report, prices at Chicago were very largely due to the desire for speculative investment by outsiders who had money to spare. Fully 2c. above export values was then quoted. There was a pretty steady business for a week and Saturday last was stronger. But reports of much needed rain in the south and free snowfall in Kansas gave a more hopeful forecast for the winter wheat crop, which had up till then been suffering from drouth. Since then there has been a downward tendency and to-day has shown the worst drop of the week. Chicago May wheat opened at 78c. and dropped during the day to 78c. Duluth May opened at 77c., closed at 76c. Winnipeg options on May wheat are to-day 74c. bid. The decline here has been intensified by a rise on the Liverpool market in anticipation of an import duty being put on foreign grain. Of course grain shipped from this side now would in that event be liable as soon as the measure got through parliament, and is for that reason worth just so much less here. The same thing occurred here two months ago. Poorly informed oracles made a great cry about the contrast between Fort William and Winnipeg prices, not seeing that the spurt on the lake market was caused by the certainty that all inland wheat would be worth 6 cents less before it reached the open water. Fort William quotations are now mainly on 1 northern, the higher grade is getting scarce.

May 27th, 12 a.m.—We stop the press to say that Chicago May wheat dropped to-day to 77c., but recovered 3c. at the close.

Inspector Horn's report for week ending Jan. 21st shows that the movement of wheat is shrinking. Out of a total of 731 cars inspected there were:—1 hard 32 cars, 1 northern 231, 2 northern 421, 3 northern 16, other grades 31. Of 70 cars oats inspected there were:—1 white 1, 2 white 46, 2 mixed 9, feed 14.

Four cars barley and two flax completed the week's inspections.

Oats.

Oats on street at Winnipeg are worth 32c. to 34c. Western Manitoba oats are much safer for milling than any from Alberta and 2 white of this sort are worth on the cars at Winnipeg 38 cents. They are lighter, but make a much cleaner sample of oatmeal than the Edmonton purchases, of which one milling firm was this week trying to sell as feed ten cars bought for milling, but found unfit for that purpose. Edmonton oats are worth about 38 and 39c. Those that reached Port William are worth no more there than here.

Barley.

Nothing doing. Feed is 35c., malting about 40c. at Winnipeg.

Flour and Feed.

Prices unchanged. Patents \$2, seconds \$1.85, XXXX \$1.35, bran \$15.50, shorts \$17.50, barley chop \$20, oat chop \$27, oil cake \$27.

Cattle.

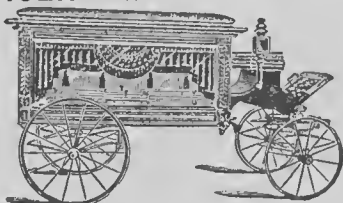
The market is quiet with only about enough cattle moving to meet the local demand. Choice cattle bring 4c., with a few primes ones running to 4½c. delivered here. Poorer grades run down to 3c. Buyers are out after stockers, and are offering prices similar to what have been given other years, viz.: \$14 to \$16 each for yearlings and \$18 to \$20 each for two year olds. These prices are for the best ones, inferior ones bring less money.

Dressed beef runs from 6c. to 6½c., while farmers' frozen beef goes a little less.

Sheep.

This market is purely nominal, no live animals moving. The supplies of frozen mutton in the city are being drawn upon to meet the demand at country points. About 8c. is the price paid here for supplies.

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Hogs.

Since last report values have advanced a ¼c., the going price now being 6½c. for choice selections off the cars at Winnipeg. More hogs are coming forward than was expected. A month or so ago it was thought that the 1901 crop of hogs was going to be somewhat short, but they were late getting ready and now the volume for the year promises to exceed that of the previous year. The hogs coming forward now are much better finished than those that came in earlier. A splendid lot of hogs are coming in from the Deloraine branch of the C. P. R.
Dressed hogs are worth 8c. delivered here.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—The fresh creamery coming on the market is from the few winter creameries in operation. There is no fixed price, all sales being made privately.

Dairy—The amount of held stock coming forward is smaller than it was. All really fresh goods are quickly picked up at good figures. Fresh separator butter put up in pound bricks sells quickly at from 20c. to 22c., less commission and freight. There is a good market for this kind of butter. The range in prices for butter coming in in tubs and boxes is from 12c. to 20c.

Cheese—Jobbing houses are selling cheese at 11c. to 11½c. to the trade.

Poultry and Eggs.

Manitoba supplies are all marketed and receipts are only from Ontario and these are nearly all in store here. We quote: Chickens 9c. to 10c., ducks and geese 10c., turkeys 12c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Eggs—Supplies have been quite liberal owing to the mild weather and consequently the market is somewhat weaker, but cold weather would soon alter this. Eggs have been selling all the way from 20c. to 30c. by the crate, with about 25c. as the prevailing price. Pickled stocks are selling to the retail trade at 20c.

Strictly fresh eggs are selling to private customers in a retail way at from 35c. to 40c. per doz.

Hides.

The market is weaker than when last reported, as winter hides are always dirty and long haired, and values are lower in Minneapolis. We quote: Frozen hides 5½c. per lb., with a 5 lb. tare.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Second Homestead.

Enquirer, Glenella, Man.: "Can one who has taken up a homestead in Manitoba take up another in the Carrot River district?"

Answer.—The homestead regulations are the same in Manitoba as they are in the Territories. A second homestead may be taken by anyone who has performed the duties to entitle him to a certificate of recommendation for the first homestead on or prior to the 2nd June, 1889.

Grazing Lease.

X. Y. Z., Carlevalle, Assa.: "If I rent a quarter section of school land for grazing, can I be compelled to pay school and road taxes on it?"

Answer.—This would depend upon the terms of your lease.

Fence Law in Manitoba.

Enquirer, Man.: "Can I claim damages from a farmer who leaves his gate open after he gets thrashed? There is nothing but the bare stubble field and the straw stack in it. My cow got in and he shut the gate so she could not get out. Then he put three dogs on to her and galloped her around the field and through the barbed wire fence. The wire cut one of her teats so badly that we are not able to get any milk from it, nor will she ever milk again."

Answer.—In Manitoba no one is compelled to fence in his property, and the owner of cattle is liable for trespass. It is the duty of the owner of land to take the cattle found trespassing thereon to the pound, but cannot maltreat them, and if he does, is liable to the owner in damages.

Fence Law in the Territories.

J. W. Stewart, Saskatoon, Sask.: "A case was reported in your paper some time ago, tried before Judge Ryan in Manitoba, in which a man was fined \$10 and costs for letting his horses run at a neighbor's hay stack. I have a case here very similar to that, only it is cattle instead of horses. I have a farm about three miles from the town with the Saskatchewan river lying between it and the one on which I live. I cut 17 loads of hay and stacked it on the farm, intending to haul it home as soon as the river froze over. It usually does this early in November, but this year it has kept open until just lately. The farmer on the quarter section next to mine let his cattle run at my hay stacks, day and night, until they have eaten and destroyed about five or six tons of hay. The stacks are in plain sight of his house and he knows his cattle are there, but does not take the trouble to remove them. He has plenty of stable room and plenty of feed for them. I found the cattle all there this morning. I drove them home and asked him to take care of them. Now, I want to know if the law here is any different to that in Manitoba. Why cannot I recover for the hay lost and eaten by my neighbor's cattle when there is no herd law? If the hay was on Government land, or on some one else's land but my own, I would not expect to collect, but in this case I think it should be trespass."

Answer.—The Fence ordinance for the Territories will be found under Field, in this issue.

Threshing Charges.

Subscriber, Lacombe, Alta.: "My crop was caught with frost before it matured, therefore I came to the conclusion it would not pay to have threshers. I had two small loads of barley and I took this over to a neighbor's to have it threshed with his, under the impression it would cost me three cents per bushel. When threshed there were 28 bus., it was threshed on the same setting as my neighbor's, and only took twenty minutes. The thresher is charging me five dollars; can he legally compel me to pay this exorbitant price? All the farmers in the vicinity consider this an imposition."

Answer.—If no express contract was made, he is only entitled to collect what his work is reasonably worth.

Live Stock Insurance.

Subscriber, Norgate, Man.: "On July 12th, 1901, I received insurance policy from West-

ern Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Co., of Winnipeg, covering three horses, for one hundred dollars each. On Sept. 21st, lost one of said horses. On 24th Sept. I notified company, my dues and assessments being all paid. Have received no satisfaction from company. 1. Is said company to be depended on to fulfil their part of the contract? 2. What is the financial condition of said company? 3. What steps would be best to take to realize on policy?"

Answer.—Cannot answer, without seeing the policy. You had better consult a lawyer. We cannot give you any opinion upon the financial or other standing of the company.

Grain Weights and Charges.

Subscriber, Grenfell, Assa.: "1. A runs a flour mill and has advertised how much flour, bran and shorts he will give back as proceeds per bushel. B sends him a grist and pays cash for the grinding at the rate of fifteen cents per bushel demanded of him. Can A retain in addition to payment for grinding from 7 to 11 pounds, or even more, per bushel, off good wheat? 2. If wheat should be of an inferior grade, should this entitle A to withhold more in weight than for a superior? 3. Are farmers in selling wheat to elevator men obliged to accept the weight given when after being weighed correctly at home there is found to be a considerable deficiency?"

Answer.—1 and 2. We should first see a copy of the advertisement. If B's contract was merely for the grinding and he pays as per his contract, he is entitled to the return of his own property—vide our Christmas issue, 1900.

3. We might refer you to our issue of the 5th January, 1901. It is merely a matter of fact, you are entitled to be paid for the actual amount sold.

Killed in a Well.

Subscriber, Elm Creek, Man.: "My horses were running at large, the by-laws of municipality allowing them to run at large. I lost a valuable horse by falling into an open well unprotected on another party's farm. Can I recover value of my horse through negligence of the party leaving well without protection?"

Answer.—Yes, if the well was so situated that protection was reasonably necessary. We might refer you to our issue of the 20th May last.

Sale of a Horse.

Homesteader, Assa.: "A sells B a wind-broken horse, but never tells of his sickness at the time of sale, or later, nor price. B finds it out a few days later. Is B obliged to keep the horse, or can he force A to take the horse back and cancel the sale?"

Answer.—If nothing was said which would amount to a guarantee at the time of sale and no price stated, the purchaser must pay what the horse was worth.

Duty on Range Horses.

Subscriber, Moosomin, Assa.: "I read a letter in some paper last summer saying that the duty had been raised on range horses coming from the United States. Kindly let me know the duty and valuation of range horses coming here."

Answer.—The customs duty is 20 per cent. and has not been raised for a long time, but the valuation has been. The minimum value is \$15. The real value is now taken to be the basis upon which the duty is fixed.

Railway Fences.

Enquirer, Innisfail, Alta.: "The C. & E. Railway runs across my homestead. One side of the track is fenced and land partly broken. I want the other side fenced in, for hay and pasture. If I put up my part of the fence, is the railway company under obligations to build theirs? Section foreman says the company is not obliged to fence unless the land is broken."

Answer.—We have already answered this in our issue of December 20th, 1901. We give our opinion again: "When a municipal corporation for any township has been organized, and the whole or any portion of such township has been surveyed and sub-divided into lots for settlements, fences shall be erected and maintained on each side of the railway through such township. Until such fences and cattle guards are duly made and completed, and if, after they are so made and completed they are not duly maintained, the company shall be liable for all damages done by its trains and engines to cattle, horses and other animals not wrongfully on the railway and having got there in consequence of the omission to make, complete and maintain such fences and cattle guards as aforesaid."

The liability of the railway to fence exists only in favor of the owners or occupants of lands adjoining the railway.

Contract for Breaking.

Subscriber, West Hall, Man.: "Kindly let me know whether in taking a contract to break so much land for any one, if you can make him pay for any sloughs that come within the line of breaking, providing they are too wet to break out, or if you can only collect for the land that is broken?"

Answer.—You can only collect for the work actually done according to contract.

Threshing Contract.

Enquirer, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "Please tell me if I can collect damages in the following case and how? A came on B's farm to thresh out of the shock. Shocks were in good condition when machine came, but A's machine needed a few repairs, so closed down a day or so to get repairs. After repairs came did not come out to finish the threshing and now there has come a storm and partly spoiled the shocks."

Answer.—This is a matter of contract. The one who occasioned the breach or who might have prevented it is the one responsible, or in other words, the one who was not in any way responsible for the difficulty should not have to be at any loss.

Homesteader's Estate.

Enquirer, Glen Adelaide, Assa.: "A farmer being entitled to second homestead makes entry for same, but dies before completing his duties. His widow, however, builds, resides, finishes the duties and receives deed for same in her husband's name. She now wants to sell the land. What legal steps are necessary for her to take in order to be able to give a clear title, her youngest child being 22 years of age?"

Answer.—If husband left will, have same probated; if not, take out administration and then title can be given.

Tax Sale of Patented Land.

Subscriber, Cartwright, Man.: "Has a municipal council power to sell patented land for taxes? Does the purchaser become sole owner providing it be not redeemed within two years, also providing there be other claims registered against it before or after it is sold for taxes?"

Answer.—Subject to the rights of the crown, and subject to those a tax sale can purge all registered claims and the tax sale purchaser can become the sole owner, subject to the rights of the crown. Under such circumstances the title is not a very satisfactory one, until the issue of the patent.

Postoffice Money Order.

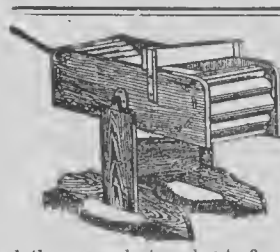
K. C. A.: "Is it legal for a postmaster to charge a commission for sending off a post office order? I was charged 10 cents for commission and 10 cents for a post office order for sending \$10.35 to Ontario."

Answer.—The postmaster was only entitled to collect 10c. for the order.

Threshers' Lien.

Subscriber, Rockwood, Man.: "I threshed grain for a farmer last November. He promised to pay me when the work was done but has not done so yet, though I have called on him several times. Can I claim enough grain under the Threshers' Lien Act to satisfy my claim, the grain not having been moved from the granary into which it was put as it came from the machine?"

Answer.—Your right of lien is gone, you had only "a right to retain" under the Threshers' Lien Act. We assume that the granary belongs to the farmer.



MERCHANTS!

Why not sell the cheapest and best Washers? You know the price of the Boss Washer is \$10. They clean at one time in 12 minutes a quantity of clothes equal to about 8 shirts or three sheets and require a boiler full of suds. Now I am prepared to give you the McCrossan Rucker, that will clean at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 10 shirts or 4 sheets with half a boiler full of suds and in less time, and if I cannot clean the clothes as well as any ten dollar washer that is in use, I will pay one hundred dollars for the first test, which will be in Winnipeg. The price is only \$5.00, not \$10.00. These Washers have been sent to the old country to friends there, which I am prepared to prove. My Peerless now claims nearly the same quantity, and it is only \$4. The Improved Manitoba, my best, 14 shirt size, is \$10; 20 shirt size, in two compartments, only \$14; 24 shirt size, \$16. Wringers, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. All good. T. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.

R. A. HARVIE, Room 211, McIntyre Block. WINNIPEG, Man. SURGEON DENTIST.

SHIP YOUR FURS TO McMillan Fur & Wool Co. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Does Not Disappoint.

The New Discovery for Catarrh Seems to Possess Remarkable Merit.

A new catarrh cure has recently appeared which so far as tested has been remarkably successful in curing all forms of catarrh, whether in the head, throat, bronchial tubes, or in stomach and liver.

The remedy is in tablet form, pleasant and convenient to take and no special secrecy is maintained as to what it contains, the tablet being a scientific combination of Blood root, Red gum and similar valuable and harmless antiseptics.

The safe and effective catarrh cure may be found at any drug store under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Whether the catarrh is located in the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, or stomach, the tablets seem to act with equal success, removing the stuffy feeling in head and nose, clearing the mucous membrane of throat and trachea from catarrhal secretions, which cause the tickling, coughing, bawking and gagging so annoying to every catarrh sufferer.



Catarrh is a systemic poison, inherent in the blood, and local washes, douches, salves, inhalers and sprays can have no effect on the real cause of the disease. An internal remedy which acts upon the blood is the only rational treatment and Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is the safest of all internal remedies, as well as the most convenient and satisfactory from a medical standpoint.

Dr. Eaton recently stated that he had successfully used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in old chronic cases, even where ulceration had extended so far as to destroy the septum of the nose. He says: "I am pleasantly surprised almost every day by the excellent results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. It is remarkable how effectually they remove the excessive secretion and bring about a healthy condition of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and stomach."

All druggists sell complete treatment of the Tablets at 50 cents and a little book giving the symptoms and causes of the various forms of catarrh, will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Nasal catarrh generally leads to ulceration, in some cases to such an extent as to destroy the nose entirely and in many old cases of catarrh the bones of the head become diseased. Nasal catarrh gradually extends to the throat and bronchial tubes and very often to the stomach, causing that very obstinate trouble, catarrh of the stomach.

EVERYTHING

FOR POWER.

For machinery of all kinds see this space in future issues.

GASOLINE

ENGINES A

SPECIALTY.

THE WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

179 Notre Dame St., WINNIPEG, Man.

FOX TERRIER AT STUD.

(To thoroughbred bitches only)

The wire-haired fox terrier, "Calrasmur Gossoun," No. 6148, C.K.C.S.B. (by Ch. Gossoun, ex Cairnsmuir Key-ring), 3rd puppy at Philadelphia in 1900. Color white, with evenly marked black and tan head.

Gossoun's sire won 400 first prizes and the 50-guinea challenge cup in England seven times.

Fee \$10.00.

E. N. MALTBY, MANOR, ASSA.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

608. McDermot Ave. & Arthur Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 20th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and this proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JAN. 20, 1902.



WHAT MANUFACTURERS WANT.

A large delegation from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had a conference with Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, upon the tariff changes they would like to see made at the next session of parliament. One thing they ask for every one interested in the progress of our country's trade will endorse, that is that the government's commercial agents make periodical trips to Canada in order that they may be able to make themselves more conversant with the business change and progress that is being made. They also ask that a trade commissioner be appointed in Great Britain. This is a move in the right direction, and such a man can do a wonderfully good work for Canada. The oatmeal millers ask for a change from the existing duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem to 60 cents per 100 lbs. This would be a fixed duty of 48 cents on the 80-lb. sack, a considerable increase over the present rate. The woollen men and the manufacturers of

agricultural implements want the duty raised on their respective wares. Our own views on increasing the duty on agricultural implements our readers know. We do not want the duties raised on woollens either. The West is vitally interested in these two things and will, we feel sure, resent any increase in duty. Neither will the request to increase the duty on iron and steel be favorably received here, as that is only another way of increasing the price of machinery to the farmer. Our own iron works are already heavily bonused at the cost of the country, and that is all they should have.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade had a meeting on January 9th and 10th, at which the car shortage was thoroughly discussed. Every man present supported the resolutions which we give below, though one or two wanted to say something that in their own eyes appeared even stronger than the resolutions ultimately agreed to. The facts of the case are too well known and in the preamble to these resolutions are pretty plainly set forth. Mr. Whyte, who was present, and spoke in defence of the Company, made an able statement in extenuation and had a respectful hearing. One or two of the members spoke even more favorably in excuse for the Company than did Mr. Whyte, and all will admit that when the worst came to the worst, the Company made most strenuous efforts to carry out all the wheat they could. It must not be forgotten in this connection that the farmers did not send in enough wheat in the early weeks of delivery to keep the cars going. They were too busy to deliver at the elevators, and practically the whole movement was made in the 45 days previous to the close of navigation.

The Board of Trade discussion brought out no new light on the question of poor car service. There were in fact far more cars than engines to haul them, and, as Mr. Whyte said, engines could not be bought, so busy are all the American roads, and locomotive establishments cannot nearly overtake their orders. This was felt by all present as a fair extenuating plea, but the most favorable verdict proposed was that offered by a kind-hearted Irishman, who wanted the rest of the members to agree with that good old Irish verdict, "Not guilty, but don't do it again."

An expanded service, proportioned to the rapidly expanding requirements of the country's production, was the substance of the resolutions passed, and we give them below for the sake of those who may not have read them.

We may further explain that at the first meeting a resolution was proposed, which met with very little favor from the members, and at the postponed meeting was thrown over by a vote of 31 to 4 in favor of the motion as here given. The minority, on the defeat of their own motion, heartily fell in with the rival motion, which thus becomes the unanimous verdict of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Ashdown said the committee had given a sufficient recital of the facts to justify the position taken as to what should be done to remedy the existing state of affairs, and they had gone no farther. They were anxious not to do anything that could in any manner be considered offensive or unnecessary; but they felt they were up to a position now which required action, and they had to recite to a certain extent to justify what they asked to be done under the circumstances.

Whereas the Canadian Pacific railway was chartered by the Canadian parliament and large grants of money and land were made to that company as an inducement to their undertaking the construction and operation of a line of railroad through Manitoba and the Northwest with a view of development of the country, and

Whereas further large grants either in money and in lands or both have been made from time to time for the purpose of securing the construction of branch lines and extensions thereof to the same road, and

Whereas a strict monopoly of the carrying trade of this country was for long years

secured and has been attempted to be maintained up to the present time, and

Whereas under these circumstances the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and the Dominion have a right to expect that the road will provide and maintain adequate facilities for handling the traffic of this country and especially of the outgoing produce thereof, and

Whereas the said company has failed in the carrying out of the crop of the year 1901 to such an extent that with the elevators at Fort William, as also along the lines of the said road in Manitoba and the Northwest full of wheat alone there yet remains in the farmers' hands over and above the quantity required for consumption and for seed an amount which may be reasonably estimated at the present time at twenty million bushels of wheat, which surplus they are unable to market, and

Whereas a very large acreage was prepared for cultivation during the year 1901 by new settlers and the prospect for immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest during the year 1902 is extremely good, consequently the area of land broken up and to be broken up and brought under cultivation the coming year will materially add to the grain producing area, and

Whereas the Canadian Pacific railway company still exclusively possess the carrying trade of a very large proportion of the grain area of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and with a full knowledge of the increase of acreage under crop did not provide what was reasonably necessary for the crop of the past year.

Therefore be it resolved that this board, in view of the facts, call on the Canadian Pacific railway company to relieve the present situation so far as is within their power between this time and the opening of navigation, by carrying grain forward, all rail, from Manitoba and the Northwest to eastern points, to the greatest extent possible, and at a rate of freight which shall not exceed the rate charged by lake and rail between the same points;

That with the view of providing against similar difficulties in the future, they should during the current year double track their line from the Red River to Fort William;

That they should materially increase their elevator capacity at Fort William and also afford every facility for the building and operation of elevators at Fort William by private enterprise;

That they should provide ample motive power and cars for use on the Western division, so as to be in a position to handle the traffic of the country during the period of greatest necessity with sufficient expedition and to get the bulk of the crop out before the close of navigation.

At this meeting Mr. Hanna, who represents the C. N. R., claimed that there never had been any car shortage on their road. It is doubtful if this is correct for all parts of their system, and it is also true that on the date of the close of navigation there was more C. N. R. wheat sidetracked, chiefly between Pembina and Duluth, than there was on the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Fort William. The record of the next three weeks' deliveries at the respective terminals makes this point clear.

Just as we go to press word comes from Montreal that the C. P. R. have decided to spend \$15,000,000 in improving the various branches of its service. The most important of the new proposals is the purchase of 350 acres of land at Montreal on which to erect large locomotive and car shops, so that the company can build all their own rolling stock. Work will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible in double-tracking the road to Fort William. Whether these undertakings are in answer to the Board of Trade's resolutions or not we cannot say, but the C. P. R. must wake up and handle in a competent manner the trade of the country, for the people are in no humor just now to be trifled with.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM RESULTS.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, has just issued from Ottawa a most valuable bulletin which will put farmers in timely possession of all the results, that are of practical consequence, of the experimental stations of the Dominion. The annual blue book is only issued at a date so late that its information can be of no use in helping the farmer to plan his crops for the coming season and this bulletin supplies in serviceable form all that is really necessary to guide any farmer as to the probable results from using any of the varieties of crop dealt with. The value of the information is greatly enhanced by tables, which give the results of using all the best varieties, first on the farms separately and then the collective averages from the

whole farms. The comparative periods of growth are also given. It may be said incidentally that the best results of the year were got from plots 1-20th of an acre at Brandon and Indian Head of new cross-bred varieties of wheat, some of them from Australia. The old standby, Red Fyfe, is still high enough on the six years' tests to give solid comfort to those who pin their faith to it, and White Fyfe is not far short of it. It is unnecessary to go further into particulars here. We say to every reader: Write to the Agricultural Department at Ottawa and ask for a copy for yourself if you haven't got one. You don't even require to stamp your letter of application. Address it to Director Saunders.

BOY FARMERS.

We are sending out a lot of books, the gift of Lord Strathcona, to our young friends of the "Boy Farmer Competition." Please advise us of their reaching you, and if you have time write again about your winter experiences and what you are learning at school or on the farm. If good, you may have another book.

—The British Government is talking of placing a duty of a shilling a quarter on wheat. This has raised a good deal of talk, and it has been widely discussed, but it is thought the importers and millers will not fight it if the duty is not large. The benefits are supposed to fall to the British farmer.

—Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert, so long and widely known as the coadjutor of Sir J. B. Lawes in the agricultural experiments at Rothamstead, died on December 23rd, at the age of 84. For about fifty years these two able men worked together in the field of agricultural research to the great profit of the world at large.

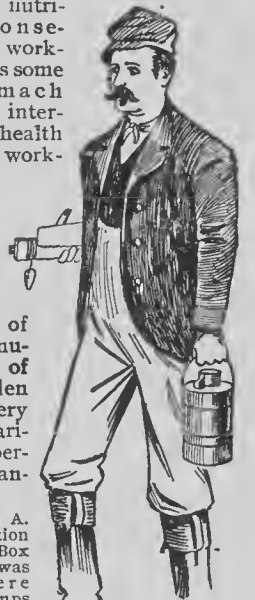
The Dinner Pail

Of the American working man is generally well filled. In some cases it is too well filled. It contains too many kinds of food, and very often the food is of the wrong kind—hard to digest and containing little nutrition. As a consequence many a working man develops some form of stomach trouble which interferes with his health and reduces his working capacity.

Where there is indigestion or any other indication of disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will almost invariably produce a perfect and permanent cure.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, of Sub Station C, Columbus, O., Box 103, writes: "I was taken with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. At last I had all the complaints at once, the more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die, thinking that I could not be cured. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take my advice and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles in about six weeks, I was weighed, and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) pounds. I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

Within the last few weeks meetings have been held at a good many points in Manitoba where the traffic has got badly congested owing to the want of sufficient hauling power on the C. P. R. In every case, where feasible, appeals have been made for extensions of the C. N. R., and possibly the government may entertain some of the most pressing of these appeals. But both companies are handicapped by their inability to get enough engines to do the hauling, and the C. N. R. is very poorly equipped with wheat cars. Besides, there may be less need next year for hauling power; we can only have 25-bushel yields at rare intervals. It may be taken for granted that the directors of both companies will do their level best to prepare themselves for all the business that may offer. The present moderate weather is extremely favorable for winter transport, and sufferers from delay will gain little by excessive worrying.

It seems to us that the Qu'Appelle valley, and especially the wheat growers of that splendid country north of Indian Head, have the very first claim on any government whose business it is to encourage such an undertaking. The millions of bushels delivered at such stations as Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Sinituta have been a sore task to both man and beast. The north side of the Assiniboine, from Brandon westward, was once in the same plight, but has now a blessed deliverance from heavy winter hazys, and the extension of the same road along the Qu'Appelle valley, as far as Regina, at least, should be made a question of practical politics at the earliest possible date.

—At a recent meeting at Regina a resolution was passed calling upon the C. P. R. to fulfil its promise, made in 1884, to construct a line from Regina to Arcola.

—The Indian Head Board of Trade is trying to arrange for a strong deputation from the western Boards of Trade to go to Ottawa and interview the government on the subject of the wheat blockade.

—The weather has been very mild in Southern Alberta, plowing and seeding being under-way and trees budding out. So far as we have observed it, farmers are never anything ahead to seed so early.

—The experiences of the past season have caused farmers to turn to the farmers' elevator as a means of relief. It has also caused farmers to think more seriously about the necessity of having suitable granaries on their own farms.

—The astonishing fact has just been brought out that the volume of traffic which passes through the U. S. and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie for the past year has been about three times the volume passing through the Suez canal. This gives some idea of the enormous volume of business done on the Great Lakes.

—An enormous steel and iron combine is under process of formation in Great Britain. It will include the greatest iron and steel concerns of the United Kingdom. It is thought such a move is necessary in order to meet foreign competition and to stop it among themselves.

—Brandon Farmers' Institute are asking that the membership fee be reduced to 25 cents and the institute still be entitled to the grant. They also want the date of the annual meeting changed to the first Saturday in December, because it conflicts with the annual meetings of the school boards when called for the first Monday in December.

—Dauphin is seeking incorporation as a town.

—The final figures of the census for 1901 give the population of Canada as 5,369,666.

—The receipts of the Federal Government for the year ending June 30th, 1901, are placed at \$52,514,701, and the expenditure \$46,866,367, leaving a surplus of \$5,648,333. During the year the sum of \$2,986,196 is added to the net debt of the Dominion. Surely, in a prosperous year as has just passed, we have a right to see some reduction in the debt of the country.

—The annual report of the Winnipeg Clearing House shows an unprecedented activity in financial and industrial circles during the year in Manitoba. The volume of business for 1901 shows an increase of 25.47 per cent. over 1900. The volume of trade throughout the Dominion shows an increase of almost 20 per cent. It will thus be seen that this certainly is Canada's growing time.

—An order has been received by the Canadian Department of Agriculture for 15,000 tons of hay, making a total of 165,500 tons that have been ordered for South Africa since the war began. The value of hay, oats, jam, meat, flour, etc., sent from Canada to South Africa since the war broke out is placed at \$7,000,000. If to this is added \$2,000,000 for the war supplies furnished by Canada, it makes about \$9,000,000 that has been spent here. If we haven't sold as many horses as we would like, we have had the money for other things.

—The City of Quebec, through its harbor commissioners, is arranging with an American syndicate the terms of an agreement by which that old city will be made a shipping point for American grain and other produce. It is proposed to erect a big steel elevator on the space between the inner and outer basins of the harbor in such a way that lake vessels will unload from the inner basin into the elevator, while ocean-going steamers can be loaded from the elevator as they lie in the outer basin. It is expected that \$1,000,000 will be laid out on this enterprise.

—The Toronto Globe had a case the other day to illustrate the folly of going to law. A farmer in Oxford county had a horse stolen four years ago. Three years after he thought he recognized it on another man's farm and claimed it. The first court decided in his favor, but the defendant appealed and brought 55 witnesses to prove that he bred and raised the beast himself. The other man had up 15 witnesses to prove that it was the stolen horse. The judge in this case favored the man with the most witnesses, and the loser appealed in turn, and on the third trial the case was finally settled. But two other suits have grown out of the first for defamation and slander. The costs of court reached \$1,100 and the original value of the horse was \$35. Anyway, it has been a very plucky fight, and in the betting over the case while pending several hundred dollars changed hands. Both the litigants are well off and could, like Dandy Dinmont, afford the luxury of a law suit.

DON'T THROW THEM AWAY

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every plug of

Pay Roll Chewing Tobacco.

Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents.

Tags are Good up to Jan'y 1st, 1903

Tags are good up to January 1st, 1903. Write for our new illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



Trapping.

There is an opportunity afforded a good many of the farmers' boys in Manitoba and the Northwest to earn a few extra dollars that surprises me is not oftener taken advantage of. I refer to trapping.

Years ago, in the old days of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Northwest Fur Co. thousands—yes, I would be safe in saying millions, of dollars worth of furs were taken out of this country and, while fur-bearing animals are not so plentiful now as they were in those days, there can still be found in all parts of the country, particularly where settlements are sparse, mink, marten, beaver, otter, fisher, wolf, bear, fox, weasel, musk-rat, badger, etc., etc. All these furs have a commercial value, and in some cases bring fancy prices; for instance, I know already of three silver foxes caught this winter in Manitoba having been sold to a Minneapolis house—the McMillan Fur & Wool Co. (which, by the way, is reported to be the largest fur concern in the Northwest) that averaged \$200 each. Lucky trapper! Occasionally a rare specimen of the black fox will bring as high as \$300 or \$400. Mink can be found along the banks of nearly every creek and river, especially where there is fish, on which they live. Their fur brings as high as \$4 for the dark variety.

The skin of the much despised and odoriferous skunk brings from 75 cents to \$2, according to color and quality of the fur. The musk-rat and weasel, while not so valuable, are still worth going after. They are easily trapped, and where plentiful it does not take long to make a collection worth some money.

Apart from the money value of the furs, there is a fascination about trapping which makes the work—or sport, I should call it—interesting; from the time I was a boy of nine and built brick traps in which to catch the unwary sparrow up to the present time, when I try every winter to get away from my desk and hie me, with my rifle and traps, to the woods for a week, it still has the same fascination, and I don't suppose I am alone in having this "sporting instinct."

The beauty about the whole thing is that it doesn't take any great amount of capital to be a trapper. Nearly all the general stores keep traps and they can be purchased at a very little outlay, and then the traps can be set and looked after in spare time. If any reader of this wants information on trapping, prices of fur, etc., I would advise him to write to the McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, who will furnish all necessary information.

The descriptive catalogue of the Deering Harvester Co. has a few pages devoted to birds beneficial to the farmers and gives ten excellent illustrations of them. A chapter is also given on hawks, owls and crows.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., have issued a handsome booklet in colors, called "The World-Centre," which is, of course, the McCormick works at Chicago. The booklet is really a capital thing.

The annual descriptive illustrated catalogue of the Improved Victor Incubators and Brooders has just been sent out by the Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., U. S. This catalogue, besides containing a full description of the goods manufactured by this firm, has a vast amount of practical information about the hatching and rearing of chickens of great value to every raiser of poultry. Chas. Midwinter, Louise Bridge, Man., is the agent for these goods in Manitoba and the Territories.

Tell Your Neighbors.

If you have used Herbageum for your animals, testing it fairly according to directions:

You know that all animals digest and assimilate their food more perfectly when fed Herbageum with it regularly twice a day. Tell your neighbors.

You know that when cows are fed the quality of the milk is improved. Tell your neighbors.

You know that Herbageum mixed with skim milk or fresh whey makes it fully equal to new milk for calves. Tell your neighbors.

You know that when Herbageum is fed to pigs regularly they mature much more quickly, and the meat is firmer and of better flavor. You know that pork packers prefer to buy pigs that have been fed Herbageum. Tell your neighbors.

You know that when Herbageum is fed to fattening cattle they fatten in a shorter time, and the meat is of better quality. Tell your neighbors.

You know Herbageum when fed regularly keeps all kinds of animals free from lice. Tell your neighbors.

You know that Herbageum keeps sheep and lambs healthy and free from ticks. Tell your neighbors.

You know that it pays to feed Herbageum to all kinds of poultry because it keeps them free from lice, prevents disease, ensures brilliant plumage, makes hens lay, and is wonderfully effective in fattening. Tell your neighbors.

Why should a man who uses Herbageum for his animals tell his neighbors? Because if every farmer in the community makes a little more money out of each of the animals on the farm the total amount of money brought in from outside and put into general circulation will be greatly increased to the benefit of the whole community. Tell your neighbors.

When all the farmers in a dairy district, by using Herbageum regularly, make more money out of each of their cows and calves, the general effect on the prosperity of the community is the same as when all the farmers of a wheat district get an extra crop of wheat. It makes good times. Tell your neighbors.

The Beaver Manufacturing Co., of Galt, Ont., Canada, are the sole manufacturers of Herbageum, and if you have not used it you should write them for one of their pamphlets, "Take a Pointer."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.



TRADE "DAISY" MARK.

CAN BE FITTED WITH ADJU TABLE BREAKERS.

NOTICE—Two Bolts Only to Place to Set Up.

Our new improved Steel Stand, strongest and most convenient. Tempered Steel Cased Bicycle Ball Bearings, with four nicely fitted wheels, adjustable feet for holding it firm when churning.

OVER 80,000 IN USE.

THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG CO.
LONDON, ONT. LIMITED

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Fencing.

In answering the question of C. C. Bird, Sinaluta, in the Christmas issue in the correspondence column, re wire fencing for his horse pasture, we omitted to give the name of The London Fence Machine Co., London, Ont., in the list of firms handling wire fencing. This firm handles a fence weaving machine which any farmer can use and thus build his own fence, using any kind of wire he chooses.

To Sharpen a Disc Harrow.

Subscriber, Neshitt, Man.: "Could you or any of your readers tell me how to get an old disc harrow sharpened? Can they be beaten out by a blacksmith or are they ground on an emery wheel? If ground, where can I get a wheel and what might the probable cost of it be?"

Answer.—You ask a question that hobbles a great many farmers. The usual plan is to take a heavy file and go at it, but the closeness of the discs together makes this difficult work and if the discs are very dull it is a big job. Some farmers take the discs off and grind them or have the blacksmith hammer them out, but there is always danger that the discs are not put together right, or tight enough. Yankee inventors have tried their hands at disc sharpeners and last season The H. F. Andersou Co., Winnipeg, had one in their warehouse. In this machine a small grinder was placed against each disc and a crank on the axle turned the discs until they were sharp enough. This saves taking the harrow to pieces. Write to the above company, also to R. Herschell Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., and Schofield & Co., Freeport, Ill., as both these firms manufacture disc sharpeners.

Hay Stacker.

A. Swanson, Lacombe, Alta.: "In the Christmas issue I saw the picture of the hay stacker, owned by T. Priest and B. Eby, on page 797. I would like you to give a full description of the outfit."

Answer.—We have not seen this particular hay stacker and possibly the owners can give us the name of the manufacturers. A similar one is made by The Dain Mfg. Co., Ottumwa, Iowa. There is first a framework on the ground which is moved along as each section of the stack is built up. Attached to this framework at the end nearest the stack are two long levers which have at their outer ends a platform for carrying the hay. The uprights give leverage for a block and tackle arrangement of ropes for raising the long arms with the load by a team. The hay is gathered on to the platform with a sweep.

Small Thresher.

Herbert Cope, Carberry, Man.: "In the U.S. I threshed during several seasons with a small threshing machine something like that depicted on page 25, but smaller, I should say. I thought it from Heebner & Sons, Pennsylvania, and ran it with a four-horse sweep power. The machine cost about \$100, and the power cost \$70. We ran it ourselves, not needing outside help. Of course it took some time to get through, but we could thresh when we chose and had no paying back to do. When running at good speed it would do at the rate of about sixty bushels of oats per hour."

Poll Evil.

Subscriber, Lauder, Man., sends us the following recipe for poll evil:—"In answer to C. W. McL., Dauphin, Man., I give the following treatment for poll evil which saved the life of a valuable horse belonging to my brother: One quarter ounce each in 1 pint of alcohol, corrosive sublimate, asafoetida, white vitriol and opium. Inject a little of the solution twice a day on the start and afterwards half strength. A poultice of baked potatoes and sour milk, left on over night, will hasten a cure. Rub freely once a day with some softening ointment, bitter sweet preferred, to counteract the tendency of the medicine to dry up the joint oil."

Illegal Timber Cutting.

Edwin Jacobs, Stony Creek: "In your issue of Dec. 5th, 1901, in answer to a question concerning timber permits, you say the officers of the Department have good reason to believe the privilege is being abused, wood cut in a wasteful manner, etc. Now, if the officers of the Department wish to stop the wasting of timber, they should look along the banks of the Assiniboine, a short distance below Stony Creek. I will ask, is it

legal for the Doukhobors to cut the best of the logs without permit and without even a homesteader's right?"

Answer.—The proper place to carry such questions is to the officers of the government. There ought to be one law for all nationalities, as far as this matter goes; but The Nor'-West Farmer is not the best channel through which to make complaints against your fellow settlers."

Building Brick.

Reader, Pilot Mound, wants the address of dealers in such white brick as are used in Winnipeg.

Answer.—Write A. McCutcheon & Co., Kelly Bros., and the Northern Fuel Co., Winnipeg.

Stockers Wanted.

R. J. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.: "Could you tell me the best place to go in Manitoba to pick up about 100 or 150 head of good grade heifers one year old in the spring?"

Answer.—The local dealers are all the time on the lookout for such cattle and it requires a good deal of local knowledge to get them. We publish here your address and dealers who subscribe to this paper can correspond with you if they have such stock to offer.

A South Dakota rancher, T. J. Kelly, Midway, S. D., wants 50 grade Angus steers and as many heifers for ranching purposes. We don't know anyone who has so many black cattle to sell. Anyone having such cattle for sale should write Mr. Kelly.

Manure on New Land.

Subscriber, Insinger, Assa.: "Would new land be benefited by well rotted stable manure? If so, about how many loads per acre would be likely to give the best results? The land in question is poor, being shallow and gravelly; the crop intended, oats. Any amount of stable manure available, the place being a ranch."

Answer.—That kind of manure would be likely to do well, and in your district there should be no foul seeds in it. Old piles are often full of such seeds and may do more harm than good. Try between 10 and 15 loads to the acre for most of it, but be more liberal with a few acres to find out which is best. If you cannot plow it in spread from the wagon, just after the seed is in and break up the manure with the harrows. It may do this best with the harrows upside down.

Herd Law.

A Saskatoon correspondent wants to know our opinion about the western herd laws. A good deal may be said on both sides. The law, even in older countries, varies, and here it is framed on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. It is contrary to common sense that any man should have a right to turn out his stock to destroy my crops, but on the principle that such a course is best for the bulk of the settlers it is lawful in some districts. It is also unjust that any man should have the protection of the law who tried to evade payment of his just debts, but that is just what the Homesteaders' Exemption Act provides for.

Toulouse Gander Wanted.

T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man.: "I wish to get a pure bred Toulouse gander, but there are none advertised in your paper. Can you give me the address of one or more breeders of this breed of geese?"

Answer.—On page 14 of the Jan. 5th issue for 1902, there are two men advertising geese, one states plainly that he has Toulouse, the other does not say so, but nevertheless has them.

Farming on Shares.

A Moose Jaw correspondent wants advice as to terms of a three years' lease of land on shares for grain growing. There is no fixed rule for such contracts. Get the best local information you can. Come to terms satisfactory to both parties and get these terms embodied in a contract prepared by a competent lawyer. No other kind of contract is worth working on.

Virginia Creeper.

Mrs. Albert McGregor, Cypress River, Man.: "Will you please tell me what would be the best kind of a creeper to plant that will stand Manitoba winters, and give a good covering for the side of a house?"

Answer.—There is nothing so good as Virginia Creeper.

Hired Help from the Old Country.

"Farmer, Regina, Assa.: "I would like to know how to procure hired help for the farm, both male and female, from the Old Country. Will you kindly inform your readers how to proceed to get such help and whom to apply to for information?"

Answer.—Write the Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg. Messrs. Smart and White, of the Department at Ottawa, are now in England working along that line.



A Good Aim

Our aim is to please you, and we will do this at any cost. We always keep the best class of

SPORTING GOODS

in all lines that are manufactured.

We issue a catalogue for every season of the year. Send for them.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.,
WINNIPEG.

Farmers

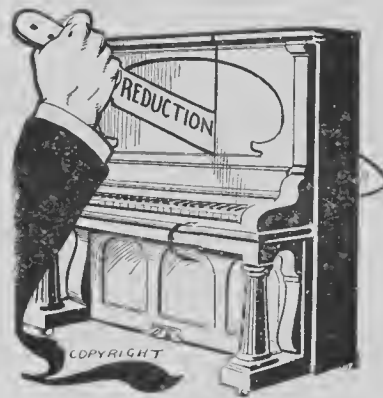
Before purchasing
a Fanning Mill else-
where, wait and see
the

"Perfection Separator"

It is the first improvement of
any extent on the old fanning mills
and it runs easier, and faster, and
cleans better than any other mill.

Write at once for circulars and terms. All letters shall be promptly answered.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd., BRANDON.



Slashing Reductions

IN Piano

Prices.

We are over stocked, two cars of Christmas and New Years goods having arrived too late. Until our stock is reduced we will offer special inducements for cash. We carry the

WILLIAMS Canada's leading piano

The **WEBBER** of New York, the world's greatest

And a number of other makes of Pianos and Organs. We still are offering very liberal terms as to time, at lower prices than formerly.

Special prices on everything during Bonspiel week.

Forrester & Hatcher,

Y. M. C. A. Block

WINNIPEG.

Boom Advertising.

New Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "Having noticed in several of the newspapers an article entitled 'What an Enterprising Farmer Earned from the 1901 Harvest,' I would like just to ask, does that article, in your estimation, give a fair impression of what can be earned on a farm in this country? Now, in my humble opinion (to take the items as they are printed), I should think he would get a good job of breaking at \$5 per acre, and all the other items are fair, I think, except seedling and harvesting (I suppose this includes threshing), which he gets done at \$400. This amount I consider is away below cost, besides he does not allow anything for fencing and taxes. His land was exceptionally cheap, so much so, that it would lead one to think that there must be a few blockheads in that part of the country to allow such a farm as that to stand idle until this late date. Now, sir, I consider this whole article as misleading; first, because it would be impossible to get the work done at the prices named; and second, because it would be next to impossible to get men with horses and machinery to do the work just when it should be done. For our Commissioner of Immigration to use such an article as an advertisement is, I consider, worse than misleading, as we want settlers who will purchase horses and machines and build good substantial homes, which of course they can do, and especially if they get a yield of 46½ bushels to the acre, as this man did; but when they allow expenses for these items it will not take four figures to show their cash balance for a year or two at least."

Answer.—The advertisement referred to has drawn forth a good deal of criticism from our readers. It is natural for every one in advertising anything for sale to put the best foot foremost, but there is nothing gained by going too far in this. We summarize the facts connected with this as follows:—

1. A quarter section at Indian Head fit to grow wheat is worth ten times \$200, the price named in that ad. When and how did Mr. Glenn get a snap like that?

2. The cost of harvesting is far too low. Everything Mr. Glenn puts his hand to must have run as slick as greased lightning.

3. Who paid for the fencing and taxes? or is that farm in a warm corner where there are no stray animals and the tax gatherer is unknown?

4. The report reaches the paper through the agent of a firm of real estate dealers, but will Mr. Mackay, as stated in that ad., vouch for its covering all the costs as well as for the 47 bushels yield, without qualification or evasion?

5. Mr. Glenn has another business and counts nothing on the time spent looking after this farm for two years. Is this the right way to get an honest estimate of the profits of farming by any man who must depend on farming for a living?

Tuberculin.

Subscriber, Okotoks, Alta.: "Where can tuberculin be got?"

Answer.—Write to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Flax Growing.

W. McB., Elmore, Assa.: "As quite a lot of flax is going to be sown in this district the coming season, I wish to know what fertilizers it draws from the soil and if it can be followed successfully with wheat, time of seeding and method of harvesting."

Answer.—Whether flax can be successfully followed with wheat depends much more on the wetness of the season than anything else. In some parts of North Dakota large and profitable yields have been got recently with flax on breaking. But we find it draws so much moisture for itself that the sod below never begins to rot and that kind of sod will not nourish a good crop of wheat in any season or any country. In South Dakota, where it was once freely grown, the land soon became exhausted and would not pay the cost of cultivation. It is the same in Argentina to-day. Besides all this, you are pretty certain to introduce in your flax seed the most noxious weeds known here. That was the result years ago, and will be so again. The flax draws the same plant foods from the soil that wheat does, i.e., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but in very much larger amounts, so that it soon exhausts the soil.

Removing a Boar's Tusks.

M. M. T. K., Maryfield, Assa.: "Can you, or any of the readers of The Farmer, inform me of the best way to remove the tusks from a boar that is inclined to be a little ugly?"

Answer.—A pig is a contrary animal, so if you put a stout rope around the lower jaw a little behind the tusks the hog will pull back for all he is worth and remain steady enough for you to take a cold chisel and hammer and knock them out. Take out the under ones first, then the upper ones.

Cheap Feed for Hogs.

W. M. P., Napinka: "I would like to know some cheaper summer feed than all grain for feeding hogs. What do you think of rape? Can it be grown successfully in this country? How and when should it be sown? Where could I get the seed and also at what price?"

Answer.—One handful of grain a day is all that is really wanted to keep pigs growing

in summer. A quart or two of skim milk, if you have it, and wheat, hrome, or rape as pasture is all that is needed. Of course a fence may also be an advantage. We have gone over this ground already very often. Wheat is a very cheap pasture and will keep growing all summer if properly managed. Rape is best in the fall. Our advertising columns will tell you by and by where to get good seed and we shall then deal with further details. If hogs are to be raised cheaply they must have green food of some kind for summer pasture.

Poor Fences.

D. A. Lenoir, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "Is 'Things Worth Knowing' right as to what constitutes a legal fence in the Territories? The fence law is of great importance in this country and it is important to know the law correctly. Some say that the law as given in 'Things Worth Knowing' is not correct. Has any change been made since this was published? Certainly fences constructed as per sections a, c, d, f and g will never prevent cattle passing through them."

Answer.—So many questions have come to us about fences that we publish in the "Field" columns the requirements for a legal fence in the Territories, as it stands on the statute books to-day. What is given in "Things Worth Knowing" is correct.

Fly Blister.

A. W. T., Assa.: "1. Is 'fly blister' the right name for a blister or not? What is it made of? 2. Can a rancher obtain free of duty one of Lyford's Impregnators and Dilators? If not, what is the duty?"

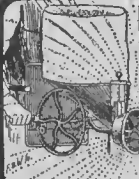
Answer.—1. Cantharides, the substance used for blistering, is made of dried beetles, called Cantharis vesicatoria, or Spanish fly, or blister fly, or blister beetle.

2. Yes, if entered as "surgical instruments."

Timber Destroyed.

Subscriber, Franklin, Man.: "I am much pleased with the stand your paper takes on tree planting, but I would like to tell, as I live close to the Riding Mountain, that I know that through carelessness of Government officials, there is more hush destroyed in one year than the Government can plant in five years."

Ed. Note.—It is easy to say that Government officials should look after the timber, but it is also the duty of every citizen to do his share in protecting public property. No government can protect the forests if every one near conspire at stealing and destruction by careless settlers.



Broadcast

Seeding is made easy and effective by the

Cahoon

Broadcast Seeder

sows five times faster than by hand. Saves one-third the seed. Sows absolutely even, thus insuring good crops. Does't wear out. Anyone can use it. Ask your dealer about it.

GOODSELL COMPANY,
50 Main Street, ANTRIM, N. H.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE.
Parisian From St. John Feb. 1
Parisian From Halifax Feb. 3

BEAVER LINE.
Garth Castle From St. John Jan. 31
Lake Ontario From St. John Feb. 14

DOMINION LINE.
Dominion From Portland Feb. 1
Commonwealth From Portland Feb. 12

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic From New York Feb. 12
Oceanic From New York Feb. 5

CUNARD LINE.
Sylvania From Boston Jan. 8
Lucania From New York Feb. 1
Umhria From New York Feb. 8
Saxonia From Boston Feb. 15

AMERICAN LINE.
St. Paul From New York Jan. 29
St. Louis From New York Feb. 5

RED STAR LINE.
Vaderland From New York Jan. 29
Kensington From New York Feb. 5

ANCHOR LINE.
Furnessia From New York Feb. 8
Astoria From New York Feb. 22

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.
RATES—Cabin \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.

What Are You Going to Sow?

This Important Question is again to the FRONT.

MIXED FARMING IS PAYING BETTER THAN EVER

GOOD SEEDS AND PURE

ARE WHAT YOU WANT

BRANDON SEED HOUSE

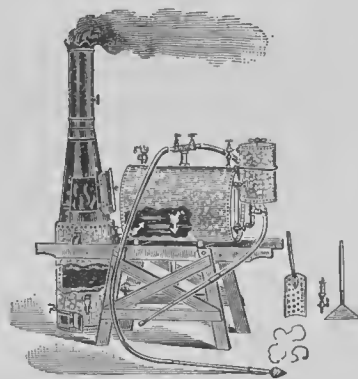
IS THE PLACE TO GET THEM

OUR SEEDS are grown for THIS COUNTRY.
ONE TRIAL will convince you of THEIR EXCELLENCE.
OUR INTERESTS ARE YOURS.

The Seed House of Western Canada.

A. E. McKENZIE & CO.,

Write us for Prices.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

50% Is Saved by Noted Breeders Named Below.

By steaming or cooking their stock's food during the fall and winter months with RIPLEY'S FOOD COOKERS, which sell from \$5.00 to \$45.00. Made of holler steel, will last for years. Can't blow up. Will cook 25 bushels ground feed, wheat, or roots in two hours. Will heat water in tanks 200 feet away. Can be attached to a chimney, or used outside. Fine for the ladies for washing clothes, or for heating water to scald hogs, etc. Will burn chips, coal or chunks of wood.

NOTED BREEDERS AND OTHERS THAT ENDORSE AND USE THEM

W. L. Trann, Crystal City; Jas. Cuddis & Son, Wawanesa; Marshall Tuck, Portage la Prairie; Jno. Lait, Medicine Hat, Assa., N.W.T.; Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.; D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.; H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; J. A. MacDonald, Hermanville, Prince Edward Island; J. G. Cameron, Annapolis, Nova Scotia; C. H. Giles, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Order through your home dealer or send order direct to us. We want a live agent in each locality to sell our Cookers, Feed Grinders, Steel Tanks, Sprayers, etc. Write for catalogue showing what is to be saved by using our cookers and grinders.

RIPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 5, GRAFTON, ILL., U.S.A.

THEY WANT DR. HESS' STOCK FOOD IN ENGLAND.

Read what the great English importer, Mr. M. G. Rich, Bath Bridge, Tetsbury, Gloucestershire, Eng., and owner of 1,000 acres of land, writes:

BATH BRIDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENG.,
August 9th, 1901.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.
Gentlemen,—Where can I get Dr. Hess' Stock Food in England? In my travels in America I find it in many stables and highly recommended by my friends.

Yours respectfully,

M. G. RICH.

P.S.—I farm nearly 1,000 acres.
Dr. Hess' Stock Food is not a stimulant but a tonic. It expels worms, cleanses the blood and system generally; calls into healthy action every organ of the animal body; allows no food to pass off undigested. It pays to feed it as a health promoter and as a flesh and milk producer.

7-lb. Sack	-	\$0.65	50-lb. Sack	-	\$3.75
12 "	-	1.00	100 "	-	7.00
25 "	-	2.00	Every Package	-	Guaranteed.

If your dealer can't supply you, send your order to

THE GREIG MFG. CO., W. R. Rowan, Manager.

P. O. BOX 603, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE! Dr. Hess' new scientific veterinary work giving the symptoms and latest treatment on stock diseases, will be mailed you for the asking. Address, Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

Popularity is a proof of excellence.

The unrivalled popularity of

Bibby's Cream Equivalent

As a substitute for milk, or for enriching separated or skimmed milk for calf rearing is explained by the fact of its being the best article on the market for this purpose.

IT IS AN EASY MATTER TO TRY IT.

PRICE—50-lb. Bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. Bag, \$4.00; f.o.b. Brandon

FOR SALE AT ALL CREAMERIES.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE,

A. E. McKENZIE & CO., - - - BRANDON, MAN.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

THE WESTERN RETAIL IMPLEMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The postponed annual meeting of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, February 12th and 13th, 1902, at the City of Winnipeg, in Unity Hall, Main Street, corner Lombard, over Merchants Bank, opposite McIntyre Block, commencing at 10 a.m. Those wishing to attend can secure railway tickets as bonspiel tickets, which is one fare for round trip on all lines. Programme:

First Day—10 a.m., call to order by President Anderson; 1. Minutes; 2. Appointment of Committees; 3. President's address; 4. Secretary's report; 5. Treasurer's report; 6. Auditor's report; 7. Address by Mr. Thomas Metcalfe.

Second Day—10 a.m., Report of Executive Committee; a. Agent's part in success of the implement trade; b. Credit and its abuse; c. Binder trade; d. Selling at wholesale to other than dealers; e. Contentions between retailer and wholesaler; Discussion; Resolutions on foregoing. 2. Address on freights and express by H. W. Hutchinson; 3. Future of the association; 4. By-laws; 5. Report of membership committee; 6. General business;

H. Alanson has secured the agency for the Champion binders and mowers at Strathcona, Alta., and is preparing to handle a full line of implements. He will also do a real estate and insurance business.

Prices of binder twine for 1902 have not been fixed yet by Canadian manufacturers, but it is expected that they will show an advance in sympathy with the higher values that have prevailed since last August, when contracts for supplies are usually made.

John H. Tilden, president of the Gurney Stove & Range Co., of Winnipeg, and the Gurney & Tilden Co., of Hamilton, Ont., is on his annual visit to the West. He is accompanied by Mrs. Tilden and will go as far West as British Columbia.

Wm. Heath, Western Canadian manager of the Deering Harvester Co., has just returned from a trip of inspection throughout Manitoba, N.W.T. and British Columbia. He is delighted with his trip and sees great evidences of advancement in the West, particularly in Alberta.

The Copp Bros. Co., of Hamilton, Ont., manufacturers of Good Roads machinery, who a few months ago were reported to be in financial difficulties, have closed the year free of debt. This has been made possible by the sale of their foundry building to the Gurney-Tilden Co., for stove manufacture.

The John Abell Engine & Machine Co. has been reorganized at Toronto, with authorized

the figures of each month. An artist well described it when he called it "a bundle of sweetness."

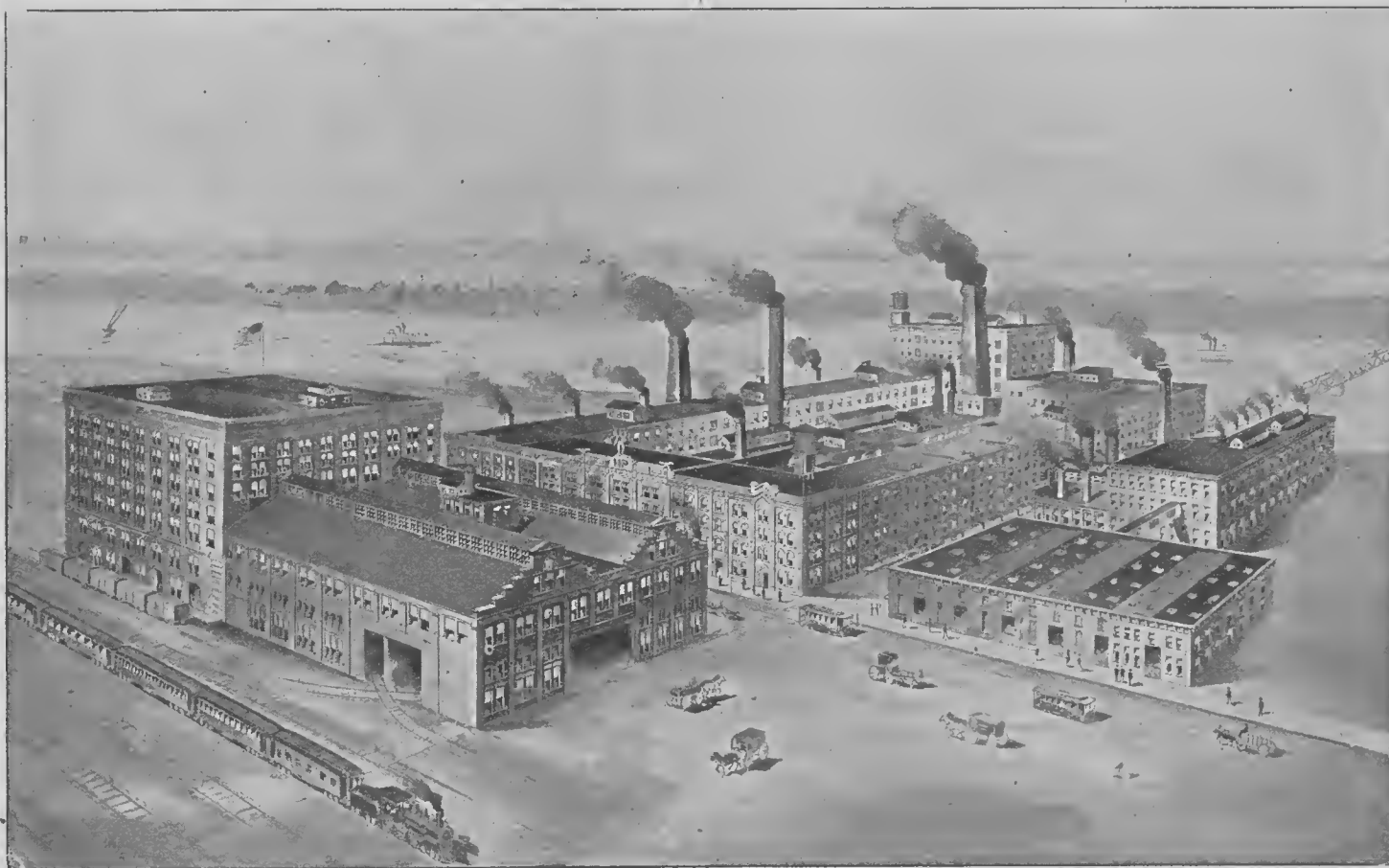
Horace Wilson, who for some years has had the western agency of Clare Bros. & Co., Preston, Ont., manufacturers of stoves, furnaces and hot water boilers, has resigned his agency to take up other work. J. Brockest, who has represented the McClary Mfg. Co. in Manitoba and the N.W.T. for the past four years, and H. J. Clare, of Clare Bros. & Co., Preston, who has been their representative in Eastern Ontario, have taken over the agency, also the agency of the Preston Metal Roofing and Siding Co., with office and sample rooms at 180 Market street.

Moline, Illinois, is one of the great implement manufacturing cities that have grown up with such a marvellous rate of progression at central positions on the American continent. It stands on the Mississippi River just where a rapid fall of that river allures the seeker for cheap and always available water power. About 60 years ago this power attracted the first saw mill and at the same time an iron foundry was started. Then the National Government took the matter up, built a dam on the river and a great national arsenal on Rock Island, which is a mile or two below Moline. The water power that was used to propel the machinery of the early factories has been adapted to the production of electric power, estimated at 45,000 horse power, which is, besides other uses, employed to work machinery in Moline alone of factories

cutters, potato diggers, hayrakes, beet seeders and cultivators, etc., etc. Notwithstanding the comprehensive character of this list, however, the company is always pushing out in the direction of advancement and improvement. It is their constant study to improve every detail of their present production, and to meet the development of each new industry, like that of the sugar beet, as it arises.

The company's plant consists at the present time of twenty buildings (not including the immense eight-story warehouse and office building just commenced), comprising a floor space of about twenty acres. All are modern structures, substantially built of brick, stone and steel. They are fully equipped with modern labor-saving machinery and all the latest and most approved devices for handling the product in its various stages of progress from the raw material to finished implements.

The output of the company during the past season amounted to over two hundred thousand complete implements of various kinds. This was far in excess of the output of any previous season, in spite of the great advance in the cost of production. The present season, however, bids fair to eclipse all others in the increasing demand for Moline plows and "Flying Dutchman" farming implements, and the capacity of the factory is heavily taxed to meet the demand. It will require about 13,000 tons of steel, 2,000 tons of malleable iron and 5,000 tons of castings; also 2,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber. The labor force of the factory varies from one thousand to eleven hundred men, according to the demands of the season, and the pay roll amounts annually to over \$450,000.



WORKS OF THE MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILL.

7. Election of officers; 8. Adjournment. Prominent U.S. Association men may also deliver addresses.

Machine men report collections as coming in slowly.

Jos. Maw is visiting his various agencies throughout the Territories.

McIntosh & Levil are starting in the implement business at Saskatoon, Sask.

Alex. May, the well-known implement dealer, has sold his business at Carberry.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. have removed their plant to their new premises on Rosser ave.

The Winnipeg Machinery Co. have received their papers of incorporation. The capital stock is \$40,000.

Geo. W. Erb, western manager of the Watrous Engine Works Co., is away to the south on a three weeks' business trip.

J. J. Hislop, Geo. Heaslip and W. E. Lawton, of Alameda, have formed an implement company, to be known as the Heaslip-Lawton Co.

capital of \$1,000,000, and the following provisional directors:—Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Kilgour, Clarkson Jones, H. P. Dwight, William D. Matthews, William R. Brock, A. W. Holmsted, James Milne, Thomas A. Rowan, Samuel Barker and Edward Lyman Gould.

The Moline Plow Co., of Moline, Ill., have issued their annual catalogue for 1902. It is a bulky volume of 260 pages, tastefully gotten up with their trade mark, a flying Dutchman, on the cover. The book contains a full and well illustrated list of all the machines made by the firm. The Canadian Moline Plow Co., Winnipeg, handle these goods here.

A Galt, Ont., man has invented a machine to pick turnips. It is drawn by two horses and will pick turnips as clean and many times faster than can be done by hand. Iron teeth scrape the ground and the turnips or other roots are thrown into a reel that puts them into a carrier from which a spout drops them into the wagon or cart which travels alongside. This machine is the result of about seven years' study and experiment.

The Deering Harvester Co., of Chicago, have put out one of the most artistic and beautifully executed calendar and hangers that it has been our good fortune to see. In the centre is a beautiful child under an umbrella, and ranged round the sides are cuts of their various machines, interspersed with

employing 6,000 men, representing a capital of \$25,000,000.

It is just about 60 years since John Deere, a clever New England blacksmith, after a few years of skilled preliminary experiment, turned out the first plows bearing his name and on whose quality he was prepared to stake his reputation. Moline lies in the centre of the richest agricultural area in the United States, and as the reputation of its plows and other manufactures grew, the demand was proportionately increased. In 1863 the Moline Plow Company was founded by George Stephens, who still lives, and at the advanced age of 82 takes an active interest in the great business he then founded.

Plows are the leading feature in the company's productions, and the fame of "Moline Plows" has gone out into all parts of the world. Everything that ingenuity can devise or that trial and experience approves, can be found among their designs, including handle plows, sulks, walking and riding gangs, rotary disc plows, etc. Their standard is perfection, in form, material and workmanship. Thoroughness marks every step in their methods, and no imperfect or doubtful work is ever permitted to leave the factory. Each new invention which is put out is first subjected to every possible test, theoretical and practical. The consequence is that they stand pre-eminent for quality and quantity in the production of agricultural implements.

In addition to plows of every conceivable pattern their product includes lever harrows, disc harrows, corn and cotton planters and drills, lister-drills, lister-cultivators, walking and riding cultivators, stalk-

Its goods are sent to all parts of the world. The company is represented in Western Canada by the Canadian Moline Plow Co., Winnipeg, whose business is spreading in the new west quite as rapidly as that of the parent firm in the United States.

1902

1902

Bruce's Seeds

We are pioneers of the Seed Trade in Canada, and have made our business a success. Our knowledge gained from the experience of half a century we give to our customers in the pages of our Catalogue, which we mail free to all who apply for it. The Farmer, the Gardener and the Amateur, are all served, and served well, who patronize the "Royal Seedsmen." "Seeds mailed to all parts of the Dominion."

John A. Bruce & Co.

Seed Merchants,
Hamilton, Ontario.



Thirty Years Ago and Now.

The Farmer had a very interesting call the other day from Geo. C. Mannix, one of the prosperous farmers of the Stonewall section. Mr. Mannix was one of the members of the Wolseley party who came west in 1871, and he relates how he once stood in one spot and counted the buildings in Winnipeg when the entire number made but forty. The other day as he looked down from the roof of The Nor'-West Farmer's home, away over the great areas of roofs which stretch away on each side, he was impressed even as never before with the magnitude of the development which has occurred in three decades.

Mr. Mannix also told us how one of the copies of The Farmer which is being sent into Michigan had drawn the attention of the farmers of that section to Manitoba until there had developed a correspondence between himself and a number of men who had become prospective settlers.

Bird's Hill Farmer's Institute.

A meeting of the institute was held Thursday, Jan. 9th, at Bird's Hill. There was a good attendance, many coming in from long distances. After the routine business was gone through, A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, was called upon to give an address on the growing of small fruits in Manitoba. Our locality, he said, was very favorable for fruit growing, since it possessed good shelter and altitude above sea-level was not so great as at his home further west. Every farmer should certainly grow enough fruit for himself and family. The best varieties of currants, gooseberries, raspberries, plums and apples were then mentioned and the best methods of planting and cultivating the same. The address was listened to with great interest and several questions were asked.

Dr. Thompson next spoke and dealt with the various ways of treating dairy stock. Owing to the lateness of the hour M. Oughton did not read his paper on Sheep Raising. D. O'Connor gave an amusing recitation entitled "The Steam Engine," after which the meeting was brought to a conclusion. The next meeting of the institute will be held at North Springfield on Tuesday, Jan. 28th, when Geo. Harcourt, editor of The Nor'-West Farmer, will speak on "The Improving of Dairy Stock."

Report of the Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture.

The report of the Department of Agriculture of the Local Government of Manitoba has just been put before the Local House. It contains the crop report already supplied to our readers. Regarding sugar beets, Professor Shutt, who analyzed the samples, has very little encouragement to offer. As regards the proposal for an agricultural college, the report mentions the work of the commission and goes on to point out that experience has proved provincial lands to be not inexhaustible and therefore emphasizes the need for education along the right lines.

Professor Fletcher counsels great vigilance in plowing down early in spring all lands infested by locusts, that have not been plowed in the fall, and so destroying the embryo locust. R. G. O'Malley points out a great increase in pepper grass and the enormous damage caused by weeds in the Red River Valley and eastward. S. J. Thompson reports a decrease in glanders, and the presence of a good few mild cases of blackleg. C. A. Murray reports on dairying, and Mr. Bartlett on horticulture. Messrs. Harcourt and Greig also report for the live stock, Miss Hind for the dairy, and Mr. Wise for the Poultry Associations. The prospect for increasing settlement by outsiders is also commented on.

The Flax Crop in U. S.

The U. S. Government has recently published two estimates of the flax crop of the country, as made by the Orange Judd Farmer and the Duluth Commercial Record. The Orange Judd Farmer figures are as follows:—

	Acres.	Average.	Tot. bus.
North Dakota ..	1,452,000	10.3	14,956,000
Minnesota ..	635,000	10.5	6,668,000
South Dakota ..	493,000	7.5	3,698,000

The Record differs a good deal in its figures from the foregoing, which was made earlier in the season. Its estimate of area is much larger, but the loss caused by the rains of harvest has lowered the yield from 10 to 20 per cent. The Record figures are:—

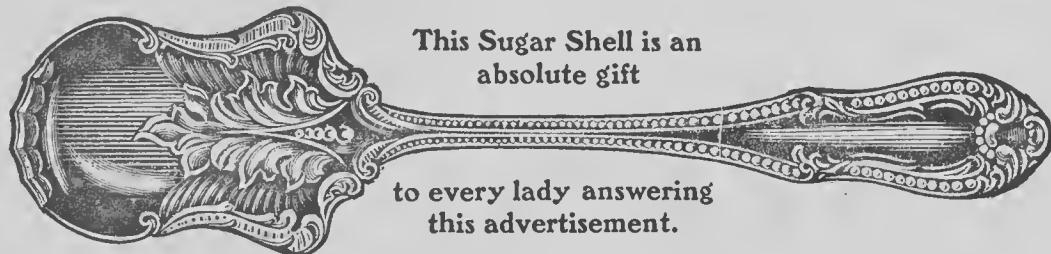
	Area.	Average.	Tot. bus.
North Dakota ..	1,850,000	7	12,950,000
Minnesota ..	1,050,000	7	7,350,000
South Dakota ..	450,000	6	2,700,000

These figures contrast strongly with the less than 21,000 acres of flax in Manitoba. Flax has up till this season been very profitable, in North Dakota especially.

Word comes from Glenlyon, Manitoba, that the fine weather has been favorable to threshing and that there is still considerable to do. The threshers are charging 4c. all round, the farmers furnishing part of the crew, as threshers find they cannot hold a crew together during cold weather.

DEAR MADAM

Send us your name and address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you *free of any charge* this **SOLID ARIZONA SILVER SUGAR SHELL**. You don't have to buy anything. The gift is unconditional. It is a bid for your everlasting friendship and good will, and if you do not read this advertisement through and answer it at once, it will be a loss to yourself and a disappointment to us.



This Sugar Shell is an
absolute gift

to every lady answering
this advertisement.

With the Sugar Shell we will send you 6 packages of Standard Electine Remedies, which we wish you to sell, if you can, at 25 cents each. Then return our money, and we will give you *absolutely free* a Butter Knife and Pickle Fork, same pattern as your Sugar Shell, and also a Set of 6 Full-Size Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons. If you fail to sell our Medicines, return them to us and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift, it being *free* in any event. Our Solid Arizona Silver Premiums are fast superseding Sterling Silver for Tableware. They always look as well, and wear better; they are the same beautiful metal all the way through and are guaranteed for 50 years. There is nothing else like them except Sterling Silver, and nothing "just as good." Now, please don't throw this paper down and say to yourself, "I'll write to those Electine people to-morrow."

This is not an opportunity to put off and forget. Just sign and return the attached request *to-day*, that is all you have to do. The Sugar Shell and Medicines will then be promptly mailed, post-paid. Remember, even if you fail to sell our Goods, you at least have an *Elegant Sugar Shell worth 75 cents, for simply making the effort.*

Sincerely yours,

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., Limited, TORONTO, Ontario

REQUEST FOR SUGAR SHELL AND MEDICINES.

Electine Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Ship immediately, by mail, *1 Solid Arizona Silver Sugar Shell and Six 25-cent Packages of Electine Remedies.* I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Medicines, and return you the money, with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a *Butter Knife and Pickle Fork, same pattern as Sugar Shell,* and also *Six Full-Size Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons.* If I fail to sell the Medicine, I will return it to you within 30 days, and retain the *Sugar Shell* as a gift from you.

NAME _____
(Write Name Plainly, "Mrs" or "Miss")

ADDRESS _____

PLEASE WRITE VERY "VERY" PLAINLY.

Every lady is advised to take
advantage of this special offer. Publishers.

Read what those who
have answered this
advertisement say.

MONTREAL, Que.
Gentlemen.—I have received your premiums and I must say they are handsome. I cannot imagine how you can afford it, for your remedies are good value for the money alone your Kidney and Liver Pills in particular. I enclose you \$1.50 for 6 more packages and your premiums, yours truly,
J. A. MOLSON.

SOUTH AUGUSTA.
Dear Sirs.—It is with great pleasure I write to thank you for the way you have treated me in your lovely premiums of silverware and I am sure I will always speak a good word for the kindness and promptness of the Electine Medicine Co. also for their remedies. Thanking you again for silverware, yours truly,
MISS MAY LONDON.

FERNIE P.O., B.C.
Dear Sirs.—I received your remedies and Sugar Shell I was very much pleased with it and I sold all the medicine within an hour and I am sending you \$1.50 by P. O. Order and two of my neighbors names who each want 6 packages of your remedies to sell. I remain yours truly,
MRS. THOS. PENNICOTT.

PERTH, Ont.
Gentlemen.—I have received the set of silverware premiums and prize them highly they are very pretty indeed. Thanking you very much, I remain yours truly,
CARRIE M. ROTHWELL.

MONTREAL, Que.
Dear Sirs.—Many thanks for the nice premiums you sent for selling your medicines. I hope to be able to send you another order early in the new year. Yours respectfully,
MRS. THOS. HALL,
867 St. Urbain St.

We are receiving many such letters as these by every mail. Nothing can stem the tide of popular favor into which our Remedies and premiums have sprung. Let us number you among our delighted patrons.

To Amend the Grain Act.

In the Local Legislature, F. O. Fowler, Wawanesa, moved the following resolution to amend the Grain Act:—

1. That Section 41 of said Act be amended by striking out all words in Clause 1, Page 17, in the fifth line, after the words "apply to the construction of such warehouses."

2. That Section 42 of said Act be amended in such a manner so that the warehouse commissioner shall have powers conferred upon him to compel the railway companies to erect every loading platform approved of by said commissioner within a certain time specified, and, in default, shall have power to impose penalties and recover same through the courts.

3. That all track buyers and car-lot dealers, also, dealers operating space in country elevators, shall be required to take out a license and give bonds.

4. That railway companies shall be compelled to furnish cars to farmers to load direct from vehicles into cars at all stations, irrespective of there being a loading platform at the point or not.

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Fowler said that on certain railway lines in the province track-loading had always been in operation. He had not the slightest hesitation in saying that in the future the shipping of wheat in Manitoba would be along the lines of track-loading and cheap handling. The farmers would insist upon this for the reason that they could make two to four cents a bushel and sometimes more by loading direct into cars. The elevators were built, not for accommodating the farmers, but the people who built them. Elevators could not be operated without charge, but a farmer could put his grain into a car without any extra expense. Track-loading was a sort of safety valve in disputes as to prices, dockage, etc. If a farmer were dissatisfied with the treatment he could always ask for cars, and there was satisfaction in knowing that he had this privilege, even though he did not get five cents more for his grain. The Manitoba Grain Act provided that where ten farmers within a certain radius asked for it, the railway company must build a loading platform and furnish cars on the same basis as to elevators or others. It was found, however, that the transportation companies took advantage of the fact that there was no penalty attached to the clause, and used any excuse for postponing it. The first amendment he suggested did away with the section of the Act which provided that where there is one flat warehouse already if more are required a rental equal to six per cent. interest on the capital invested must be paid. The third amendment affected those buying in carload lots directly from the farmers, and placed them on the same footing as elevator owners. Sometimes 10,000 to 20,000 bushels might be in the hands of a dealer while the farmer had no security except his honesty. The amendment required such dealers to take out a license and give bonds. The fourth amendment would compel railway companies to give cars to elevator owners, whether there was a loading platform or not.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Johnson was willing to give the farmer all privileges he asked for. At the same time he contended that the elevators

were built for the farmers, and that when they were built it was quite impossible for the farmers to load cars in a reasonable time. We have one of the best systems of grain handling in the world, and elevators are a necessity. He recognized the need of the amendments moved for. The track buyer pays a percentage of the value of the wheat he purchases, and he promises to pay the balance when the wheat is sold. The farmer takes all the risk.

Mr. Morton said he also was a farmer and a grain dealer. He was in favor of bringing the matter before the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Greenwood could not agree with the member for Turtle Mountain. If other branches of mercantile business were conducted on the same lines as the grain business there would be a terrible howl. Seventy-five per cent. of the people were dissatisfied. He was thoroughly in accord with what the member for South Brandon had said. He would like to see the resolution go a long distance farther than it did. He was for wiping out every vestige of monopoly. He had been a small grain-dealer and had been compelled, either to build an elevator or to retire into private life. He would like to see every poor man, who wished engaged in open competition in buying grain. He favored examining thoroughly into this thing. Whether there was cause of complaint or not, the sooner the people knew the facts the better. He believed if all the elevators were closed, the dealers would go back to their farms and make a living.

Mr. Argue was pleased to hear the grain men trying to defend the farmers. He was in accord with the resolution. He would do all he could before the committee to help the inquiry. The farmers did not require to be told that there was a grievance in the manner in which wheat is bought and sold by parties who handle it after it passes from the farmers.

Hon. D. H. McFadden was in favor of giving all possible freedom to the grain growers.

On motion of the Attorney-General, the matter was referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Neepawa will hold a summer fair on August 5th and 6th.

A Boiler Inspection Case.

On Jan. 19th, Wm. Garrett, of Morden, boiler inspector for district No. 4, summoned before Police Magistrate James, at Brandon, W. A. Robinson and J. H. Willoughby, of Elva, for running an engine without making repairs ordered by the inspector; also for running a number of days without having a certificate of inspection. Defendants refused to appear and the case was heard in their absence. After learning all the evidence the Magistrate fined Robinson \$250 and costs, or three months' imprisonment. Willoughby was fined \$175 and costs, or three months' imprisonment.

Ed. Note.—This seems to us a most remarkable case. The inspector swore the boiler was in a dangerous condition at the beginning of the season, yet two farmers ran the machine 45 days in safety after his inspection and condemnation. Is that inspector infallible or is he not?

The farmers in the district tributary to Condie, N. W. T., have resolved to build a 30,000 bushel elevator. A provisional committee was appointed to push the scheme.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using **EUREKA Harness Oil**. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like a new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

No less than four prairie fires were seen round Cartwright on January 16.

The directors of the Carberry Agricultural Society have chosen July 16 and 17 for their summer fair.

We are builders of Grain Seeding Machinery

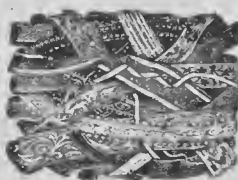
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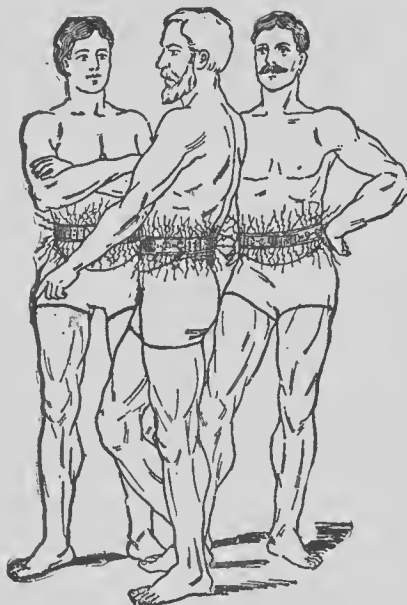
Write for free descriptive catalogue.



RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS

SPLENDID VALUES
These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages, consist of Crown Edge, Gros-Grain Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class, useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, post paid, at 35c. a box, or 3 boxes for 90c. **THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Box 311, Toronto.**

TO MEN ONLY



I hardly think it possible that weak men know or appreciate the wonderful remedy I offer for the radical cure of all personal weakness, as Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Debility, etc. I have studied weak men for thirty years, studied to cure them. Nearly 100,000 sufferers have been restored under my treatment. As long as a man has vitality sufficient to move about there is a good chance for a cure, and so positive am I of this that to those who are afflicted as above I will give my latest Modern Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt

ON ABSOLUTE

60 Days' Free Trial

without one cent in advance or on deposit. I have legally sworn to this offer, and will forfeit \$5,000.00 if it is not carried into effect. During the past few months I have been giving out thousands of my appliances to sufferers in general, and I invite the afflicted to call and see the reports from these. Nearly all cured, and many after everything else had failed. For a time my offer will be to weak men only, as they need all the encouragement and help I can give. For this reason all my time for the present will be given to them

Free Book, Free Consultation.

If you haven't time to call send for my latest "Book of Nature," free by mail, securely sealed. It is interesting and helpful, and contains information every man should know who values his health and wants to avoid premature decline of the vital energies.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

PROV. LAND SURVEYORS' ASS'N.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Bemister, G. B., Portage la Prairie.
Bayne, G. A., " "	Chataway, C. C., " "
Bourne, Robt., " "	Dawson City, N.W.T.
Doupe, Joseph, " "	Francis, John, " "
Doupe, J. L., " "	Poplar Point, Man.
Ducker, W. A., " "	Molloy, John, " "
Harris, J. W., " "	Rosser, Man
Lawe, Henry, " "	McFadden, Moses, " "
McPhillips, Geo., " "	Neepawa, Man.
McPhillips R. C., " "	Rombough, M. B., " "
Simpson, G. A., " "	Morden, Man.
	Vaughan, L. S., " "
	Selkirk, West, Man

By order,
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, P. L. S. Association
N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

Territorial Fence Law.

We have received a number of inquiries about the Territorial fence ordinance and to answer more than one insert the following summary of the ordinance:—

1. Any substantial fence not less than four feet high if it consists—

(a) Of rails or boards not less than four in number, the lower one not more than eighteen inches from the ground and each panel not exceeding twelve feet in length;

(b) Of upright posts, boards or palings not more than six inches apart.

(c) Of barbed wire and a substantial top-rail, the wires to be not less than two in number and the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart;

(d) Of three or more barbed wires, the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart;

(e) Of not less than three barbed wires on posts not more than fifty feet apart, the wires being fastened to droppers not less than two inches in width and one inch in thickness or willow or other poles not less than one inch in diameter at the small end of wire dropper, the said droppers or poles being placed at regular intervals of not more than seven feet apart;

(f) Of two posts spiked together at the top and resting on the ground in the shape of an A, which shall be joined by a brace firmly nailed near the base, with three rails firmly secured on the one side of the A, the top rail not less than four feet and the bottom rail not less than eighteen inches from the ground, there being also firmly secured on the other side of the A one rail not more than twenty inches from the ground;

(g) Of woven wire secured to posts not more than 35 feet apart.

2. Any river bank or other natural boundary sufficient to keep domestic animals out of any land.

3. Any fence surrounding stacks of hay or grain shall be deemed a lawful fence if constructed according to the above provisions and situated not less than ten feet from such stacks.

4. It shall be the duty of any person erecting any wire fence across any trail that has been in common use by the public for a period of three months immediately previous to such erection to place a top rail on such fence where it crosses the trail and for a distance of two rods on each side from the centre of the trail.

5. No fence surrounding growing crops or crops in process of being harvested shall be deemed a lawful fence unless it is situated at least eight feet from such crop and otherwise complies with the provisions of this Ordinance.

6. Whenever the owner or occupant of any land erects a line or boundary fence the owner or occupier of the adjoining land shall as soon as he incloses any portion of his land by a cross fence connecting with the said line fence pay to the first mentioned owner or occupier a fair value of one-half of so much of the said line fence as forms one side of such inclosure and each of the owners or occupiers of adjoining lands shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion equal to one-half of the fence forming a boundary between them; and any one of such persons failing to do so after one week's notice from his neighbor shall compensate such neighbor the value of the work done in making and repairing the same.

7. The owner of any domestic animal which breaks into or enters upon any land inclosed by a lawful fence shall be liable to compensate the owner of such land for any damage done by such animal.

8. (a) In case adjoining owners or occupiers of land disagree as to what is a lawful fence or as to the just proportion of a line fence which each such owner or occupier should make or put in repair or as to the amount which any such owner or occupier should make compensation to the other

for making or keeping in repair any fence, or in case parties interested disagree as to the amount of damages done by animals breaking into or entering upon any land inclosed by a lawful fence, they shall each appoint an arbitrator to determine and settle the matter in difference and such arbitrators shall, first giving the parties in difference reasonable notice of the time and place where they intend to meet for the purpose of hearing and determining the matter in difference, attend at such time and place and hear such parties and their witnesses and make their award in respect to the matters so in difference; and in case such arbitrators are unable to agree, they shall appoint an umpire who shall make an award in respect to the said matters; and in case either of the parties in difference refuses or omits to appoint an arbitrator within forty-eight

hours after a demand is made in writing upon him to do so by the other party in difference, such other party in difference may apply to a justice of the peace, who being satisfied by the oath of a credible witness that such demand has been made and not complied with, may appoint an arbitrator in the stead of the person so refusing or omitting to appoint, and the arbitrator so appointed shall proceed and act and all steps shall be had and taken as in this section provided as if such arbitrator had been appointed by the person so refusing or omitting to appoint.

(b) The direction herein contained for the appointment of arbitrators shall be deemed a submission under The Arbitration Ordinance and the provisions of the last mentioned Ordinance shall apply thereto.

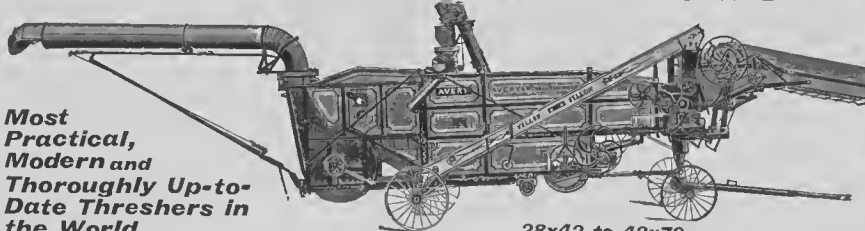
9. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to affect in any way the

right of any person to seize or impound cattle in any herd or pound district under the provisions of any Ordinance authorizing the seizing or impounding of cattle in any such district or to affect the demand or recovering of damages in the mode prescribed by any such Ordinance.

A by-law to raise \$133,500 for new buildings at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition grounds has been carried by a large majority. This will give funds for much-needed improvements to the grounds and buildings.

Last spring Elmer Dickinson, Roland, Man., received a 3-lb. sample bag of potatoes from the Ottawa Experimental Farm, and in the fall dug 225 lbs. The name of the variety was the Everett, and they have proved beautiful potatoes for eating.

THE "YELLOW FELLOWS"



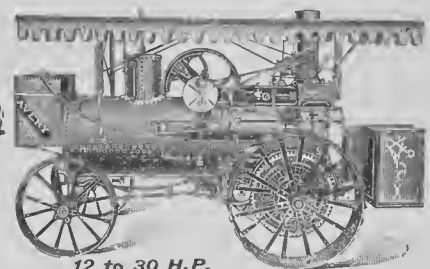
Most Practical, Modern and Thoroughly Up-to-Date Threshers in the World.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 26, 1901.
Avery Mfg. Company.
Gentlemen:—The 30 h.p. Engine and 4-x64 Separator purchased from you this last season has proved a perfect success, and I have paid with pleasure the balance due you before it was due. The separator is the strongest constructed and most durable machine I have ever seen in the field, and the 30 h.p. simple engine with fire box proved a complete success. I am, very truly,
C. H. MCMANN.

DON'T THEY LOOK BUSINESS LIKE? BURNS COAL WOOD OR STRAW ECONOMICALLY
Our Machines Always do the Work and Get the Business and Hold It.

In the last five years we have made more useful improvements beneficial to threshermen than all our competitors combined. We want every thresherman to have our handsome free catalogue.

WE HAVE MACHINES AND PLENTY REPAIRS AT GRAND FORKS, N. D. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



AYER MFG. CO.
686 IOWA ST., PEORIA, ILL., U.S.A.

These Four Great Books Free

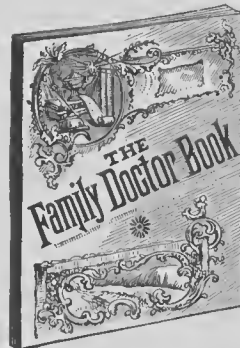
THE PRACTICAL Horse and Cattle Doctor.



Many a valuable horse or cow has been lost because the owner, having little or no knowledge upon the subject, was unable to promptly diagnose the malady and apply the proper remedy in time. This book was written by two distinguished veterinarians, one a specialist in diseases of the horse, the other in those of the cow. It describes the symptoms of every disease with which horses and cattle are afflicted, and in such a plain and thorough manner that the malady will be readily detected; it also gives the cause of every disease, a knowledge of which in many cases will avert the evil; and it likewise contains

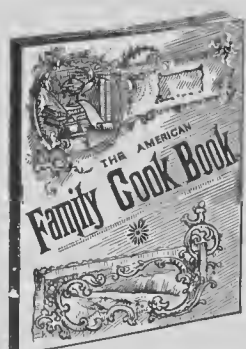
plain and explicit directions for the treatment of every known disease of the horse or cow, as well as the correction of all unruly and vicious habits, etc. It is a complete treatise, covering the whole subject as fully as books published at ten times its cost. The value of such a book to any farmer or stock-breeder can hardly be overestimated. Every owner of a horse or cow should possess a copy, and have it constantly at hand for reference. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers.

The Family Doctor Book.



This valuable book should find a place in every American home. It will save its small cost a hundred times over every year in doctors' bills. It contains plain and simple directions for the treatment of every known disease or ailment of the human frame, and suggests simple home remedies which will usually effect a cure without the necessity of employing a physician. The various topics are alphabetically arranged, so that any particular complaint may be referred to in a moment. Appended to the work proper is a valuable treatise entitled "Advice to Mothers," which will be found of the utmost value and usefulness to every mother, young or old. It would be a wise thing if the head of every household would buy a copy of this book. It costs but a trifle, and the value of the information it contains can hardly be measured by dollars and cents. It will tell you how to cure every ailment you have now or are ever likely to have, and you will be surprised to see how readily our common ills yield to the simple remedies given. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers.

THE AMERICAN Family Cook Book.



need of such a work in every home is manifest. It is a book of 64 large octavo pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers.

This valuable book contains more than seven hundred of the choicest recipes for Breakfast Dishes, Soups, Meats and Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Salads and Relishes, Bread and Rolls, Jellies and Preserves, Puddings and Pies, Fancy Dishes, Cakes, Ice Cream, Summer Drinks and Confectionery, so classified as to be readily accessible, and making one of the most complete and valuable cook books ever published. This book was compiled by an experienced house-keeper, and every recipe is practical and reliable. It is the cheapest first-class cook book ever published, and the

HOME AMUSEMENTS.



with their answers; a copious selection of wonderful and amusing Tricks, Diversions, Pastimes and Experiments, the performance of which will serve to astonish and amuse all your friends; a valuable collection of Tableaux Vivants and Shadow Pantomimes, with full instructions for producing the same, and a considerable number of Acting Characters and Proverbs. A copy of this valuable book should have a place in every home, as it will provide amusement and recreation for every member of the family every day in the year. It is a book of 64 large, double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers.

These four valuable books will be mailed free to all subscribers who forward one dollar for the Weekly Tribune to Jan. 1st, 1903, and who prefer the books to a set of our great premium pictures of the King and Queen, or Duke and Duchess.

Our Clubbing Terms.

The four great books may be obtained in connection with our clubbing offer as well. By sending your subscription direct to the Tribune you receive:

Remember, the entire lot for \$1.75—the three publications to the end of next year, and the two matchless premium pictures, or the four books

Address all Orders to

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO., Winnipeg, Man.

The Weekly Tribune to Jan. 1st, 1903
Two of the Tribune's Great Premium Pictures—your choice of the King and Queen or Duke and Duchess, or The Tribune's four great Premium Books.

The Nor-West Farmer to Jan. 1, 1903
Western Home Monthly to Jan. 1, 1903

ALL FOR
\$1.75

Macdonald Manual Training Fund.

(Progressive Agriculture Branch.)

By Professor J. W. Robertson, Ottawa, Ontario.

The selection of wheat and oats received from competitors in the "Seed Grain Competition," for which Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated the sum of \$10,000, to be distributed in prizes, have been examined. The competitions are being conducted on about 800 farms throughout Canada. These prizes are awarded to boys and girls who have performed specified work in connection with the selection of seed grain. A set of prizes was arranged for each province in the Dominion; the Northwest Territories being considered as one province for this purpose.

The selections received for the yearly competition of 1901, each contained 100 selected heads of the variety with which the competitor is operating. Twenty-five points were given for every gram (by weight) of grain of good quality contained in those 100 heads; and one point was given for each and every grain which the 100 heads contained.

The expressions of appreciation which have been received from the parents and teachers of many of the boys and girls who have undertaken the work of managing a seed grain plot have been most gratifying. The "Nature Study," connected with the selecting of seed grain according to the system which competitors are asked to follow, will be as helpful as it has been interesting. I am convinced that a systematic continued selection of seed grain, from the most vigorous and productive plants in the plots, will lead to great improvement in the crops throughout the whole country.

The educational influence of the "Seed Grain Competition" is having a fine effect upon the boys and girls whose school years are nearly ended. These boys and girls may not again have an inducement sufficient to awaken and to develop a liking for a careful and educational study of nature and nature's methods.

This Progressive Agriculture Branch of the Macdonald Manual Training School Fund is growing in influence and usefulness; and I venture to hope that it will become a perpetual blessing to Canada not only through the improvement of seed grain, but also through the increased intelligence and enlarged abilities of the boys and girls who have taken part in the competitions.

As is now well known, Macdonald Manual Training Schools have been started in seventeen cities or towns in Canada as object lessons of improvement and progress in educational aims and methods in public schools. The cordial and enthusiastic welcome which they have received from all connected with the schools and school systems of the various provinces, has been a source of deep pleasure and satisfaction to Sir William C. Macdonald and myself. It is our desire and hope that the plan now about to be begun for the purpose of assisting in the improvement of education at rural schools by means of school gardens, manual training and household science may bring real and lasting benefits to all in rural communities.

The cheques for the prizes for 1901 have been sent to the boys and girls. Some of those who did not receive a prize in the yearly competition of 1901 may win a prize in the main three-year competition, which ends with the season of 1902.

The names of the successful competitors in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are as follows:—

SPRING WHEAT.

Manitoba—

1. Rowland C. Lumb, Cartwright .. \$25 00
2. Gwendydd C. A. Lumb, Cartwright .. 20 00
3. Geo. & Mary Hampton, Rapid City 15 00
4. Stewart E. Sherris, Rapid City .. 12 00
5. Geo. Doney, Thornhill .. 10 00
6. J. Cuny, Jr., Rapid City .. 8 00
7. Hugh Thompson, Roden .. 5 00
8. Andrew Thompson, Roden .. 5 00
9. Evelyn Cundy, Rapid City .. 5 00
10. Ernest Borland, Clearsprings .. 5 00

98c. A Great Waist 98c. Opportunity.

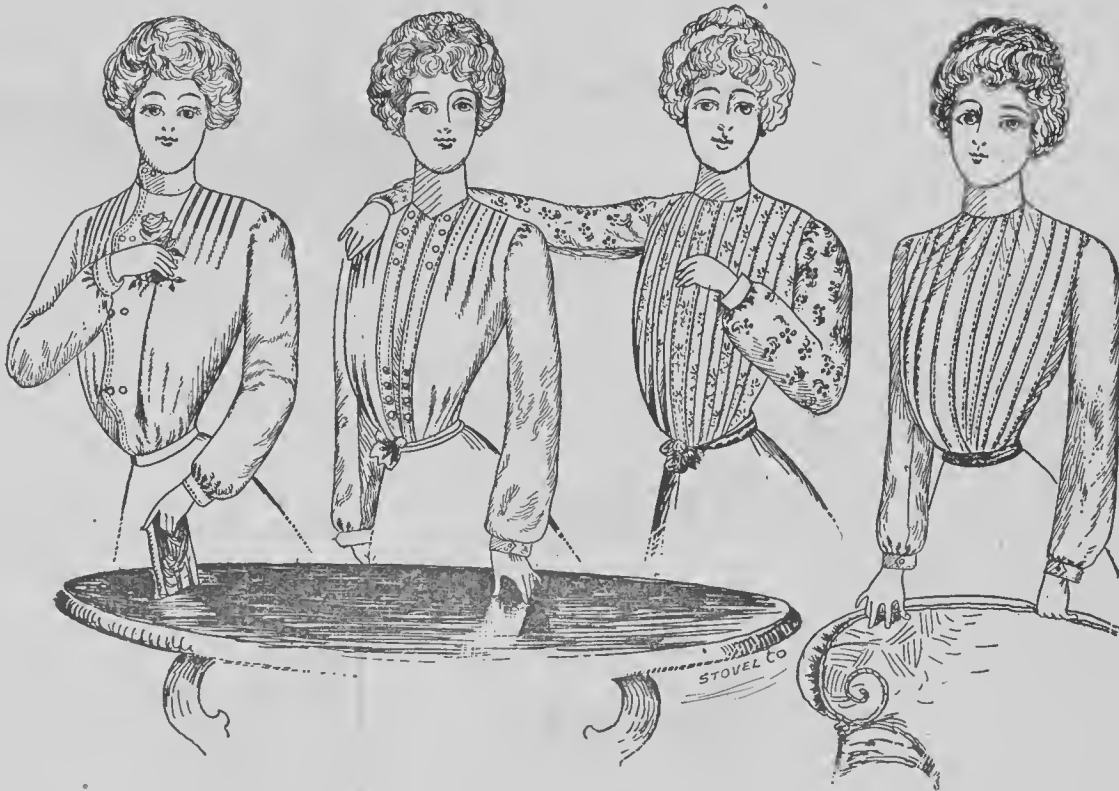
We believe that we are offering a better waist for 98c. than you could get through any other channel for \$2.00. We know that were the garments made singly it would cost about as much for the making alone as we charge for the complete garment. Only by making the waists by the hundreds can we afford to offer them at 98c. Let us have your order now,

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.



The waists are made of a good quality sateen, black, navy, cardinal, pink and sky, or of fancy flannelette, just as you prefer. You can make your choice from any of the four beautiful styles illustrated above. We particularly recommend style No. 1, made of black sateen—you are bound to be pleased with it when you see the finished garment. We have sold a great many of them and have received letters of appreciation from many of our customers. We take this opportunity of publicly thanking our patrons who have gone to the trouble of writing letters to express their satisfaction.

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE GIVE YOUR BUST, WAIST AND COLLAR MEASUREMENTS.

THE F.O. MABER CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Northwest Territories—

1. Edith Fraser, Steep Creek .. \$25 00
2. Marie L. Ripaud, Duck Lake .. 20 00
3. Silas E. Wheeler, Penhold .. 15 00
4. Peter R. Abrams, Rosthern .. 12 00
5. S. Kirkham, Saltcoats .. 10 00
6. Emma Wheeler, Penhold .. 8 00
7. Martin Hamm, Hague .. 5 00
8. Stelne Einarsson, Logberg .. 5 00
9. Peter Keith, Fitzmaurice .. 5 00
10. Arthur Mitchell, Grenfell .. 5 00

OATS.

1. Geo. & Mary Hampton, Rapid City .. \$25 00
2. F. & R. Lundgren, Scandinavia .. 20 00
3. Andrew Thompson, Roden .. 15 00
4. George Dow, Gilbert Plains .. 12 00
5. Earl A. McLachlan, Stockton Stn. .. 10 00
6. John Wells, Roland .. 8 00
7. Thos. McKeand, Madford .. 5 00
8. Marion Sherris, Rapid City .. 5 00
9. C. & E. Lundgren, Scandinavia .. 5 00
10. John S. McBain, Portage la Prairie .. 5 00

Northwest Territories—

1. Talbot E. Stouck, Abernethy .. \$25 00
2. Silas E. Wheeler, Penhold .. 20 00
3. Melrose Provost, Platt's Springs .. 15 00
4. S. Kirkham, Saltcoats .. 12 00
5. Jos. Neumier, Langenburg .. 10 00
6. Annie Bourne, Innisfail .. 8 00
7. Marie Ripaud, Duck Lake .. 5 00
8. Arthur Mitchell, Grenfell .. 5 00
9. Florence Whiteside, Star .. 5 00
10. Clair Hunt, Knee Hill Valley .. 5 00

Samples of Choice Grain for the Improvement of Seed.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, sends the following notice about the distribution of seed this spring:—

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental Farms from the record-breaking crops recently had in the Canadian Northwest. It will be worth while for farmers generally to renew their seed of oats when varieties which have produced more than 100 bushels per acre can be had. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field pease, Indian corn and potatoes. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applica-

tions for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 15th of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

Western Manitoba's big fair will be held this year at Brandon, July 29 to August 1.

Elmore, Assa., has formed a Farmers' Institute, and will hold meetings every Friday night, at which farming and literary subjects will be discussed.

The fine weather has tempted the farmers round Edgley, Assa., to resume threshing. Mr. Williamson from Alexander has gone west for that purpose.



Why House Plants Fail to Thrive in Winter.

The following hints by J. A. Ellis, of Ottawa, on the care of house plants in winter, may throw some light on why so many of them fail to thrive:—

There are but few people who do not try, at least to grow plants in the house; although at times their success is but small. This may arise from any of a great variety of causes. Plants which have been put outside in the summer require to be introduced into the different temperature of the house by degrees. Most plants which are best for the house in winter make their most vigorous growth in the summer months when placed out of doors. When in the house they make scarcely any growth; and do not do much more than exist. Many failures are due either to the want of proper attention in watering, or through being kept in a room that is too close and warm. In a greenhouse what is aimed at is to keep the temperature even and the atmosphere moist. In the house it is hardly possible to find a room where the latter condition prevails; but it is not difficult to get one where the temperature remains somewhat even. If there is a stove or hot air register in the room, the plants should be kept away from it. Probably the best room would be one which opens off from the living room, or that where the stove stands, and with the rooms connected with open doors, so that the warmth will be sufficiently diffused. The proper temperature for house plants is from 55 to 70 in the day time and from 45 to 60 at night. In some rooms the temperature is raised at night. This will not do for plants. Just as with people, plants want to take their rest at night; and if the temperature is higher at night than in the day, they cannot get this rest.

The problem of overcoming the dryness, which is generally to be found in houses in the winter, is a more difficult one. The following method is perhaps as good as any: Use a common deal table for the plant stand, and nail a piece of wood about one inch square all around the outside edge. On the table and over this place a sheet of zinc, so that it makes as it were a large shallow pan. In one corner a small pipe may be inserted to carry off any water that may run from the pots after watering. The pipe has a tap on the end, so that the water will not drip on the floor. On the table place about one inch of fine gravel, which has a tendency to hold the moisture; and its slow evaporation moderates the atmosphere to a certain extent. A plant table such as this also does away with the risk of overwatering. If placed on casters it can easily be pulled back from the window at night if it looks likely to be very cold. Near the glass is always the coldest place in a room; and for this reason frost-bites must be especially guarded against. From almost any point of view the plant table recommended is the best for the house. If the night threatens to be cold and if your plants are not on a stand which can easily be moved, or if they are on the window sills, a folded newspaper placed between the window and the plants will often prevent freezing.

All plants require considerable light and warmth. For this reason a window facing the south is the best location for pot plants in the middle of winter. Next to that an east window, and after that a west one. In the spring a south window is not so much to be preferred, because then there is more heat and sunshine than are required for most plants which have been in the house all winter. Although a window facing the north is the worst

location of all, still there are many plants which will grow there. For example: India-rubber plant, English Ivy, Wandering Jew, several varieties of palms, some ferns, Umbrella Plant, Spotted Leopard, Sanseveria, Zealanica, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, and other wintering flower bulbs—quite enough to prevent the north windows from being neglected altogether.

Of course the nearer plants can be put to the glass the more light and sun they will get. Both are the very life of nearly all plants. Most plants suffer too in winter because there is such little change of air in the room where they are. During the middle of the day as much ventilation as possible should be given. Get the air circulating, keep the atmosphere from being too dry or hot, and do not over-water, and you will succeed easily with house plants. They will do better in a room without steam heat or gas than they will in one where these "modern improvements exist."

The Fruit Marks Act.

The Farmer recently had a call from W. A. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. McKinnon's visit to Winnipeg was to post the local inspector, J. J. Philp, in his duties under the new act.

Fraudulent packing of fruit has done great injury to the trade and the new act which came into force on the 1st of July, has been drawn up to hold in check those unscrupulous persons who are bringing Canadian fruit into disrepute.

That all our readers may know the provisions of the act and thus know when fraud is being perpetrated, we give the following summary of the new act:—

1. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed;

(a) With the initials of the Christian names, and the full surname and address of the packer;

(b) With the name of the variety or varieties; and

(c) With a designation of the grade of the fruit.

2. No person shall sell, or offer, or expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale unless such package is marked as required by the next preceding section.

3. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of the finest, best or extra good quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

4. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent. of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

5. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one dollar and not less than twenty-five cents for each package which is packed, sold, offered, exposed

No Substitute for "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupulous dealers may say there is. Recommended by doctors, by hospitals, by the clergy, by everybody, for stiffness, pleurisy, &c. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. (Advt.)

or had in possession for sale contrary to the provisions of this Act, together with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

The Western Horticultural Society.

The Western Horticultural Society has used the excellent illustration of Manitoba fruit which appeared in the Christmas issue of The Nor'-West Farmer to make a serviceable calendar for 1902. Every member for 1902 will receive one of these calendars besides a premium of some hardy kind of fruit or plant. The annual convention will be held in Winnipeg, Friday, 21st of February, at which S. A. Bedford, of Brandon, will give a talk on judging field roots, using samples of various kinds of roots to illustrate what he has to say. Angus Mackay will speak on Fruit Growing in Assiniboia. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., and others, will address the meetings.

VALENTINES!

VALENTINE DAY, FEB. 14th.

We have thousands of BEAUTIFUL VALENTINES with lots of Love and Sentiment, Cupids, Hearts, etc., on them at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 75c, \$1.00 to 2.50 each. Comics, Sharp Darts, Hit 'Em Hard at 10, 20 and 35c. per dozen. Order early. Address

RUSSELL, LANG & CO.,
THE BOOKSELLERS,
504 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.
P. O. BOX 673.

Do you need a


CLOCK

For the kitchen, dining-room, parlor, bedroom, school or church, we have all kinds, from \$1.25 to \$75.00. We guarantee them all and only handle the kinds worthy of your confidence. If you are in need of a good clock let us hear from you.

Andrew Co.

Watchmakers and Jewellers,
MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE STOKER WPG



H. L. PATMORE,

BRANDON NURSERY.

BRANDON, MAN.

We have this year a large stock of thrifty young trees for shade or shelter planting, also Hardy FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, OUT-DOOR FLOWERING PLANTS and BULBS. Our stock is all grown without protection, and is the hardiest and best value you can get for planting in this climate. Write for our price list.

H. L. PATMORE,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

THESE GROW IN BRANDON NURSERY, THEY WILL GROW FOR YOU

Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar
5,000 Russian Golden Willow
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow
5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,
Virden Nurseries, VIRDEN, MAN.

Special Design Statuary, Vaults,
Furnished. Etc.


HOOPER, HOUKES & CO.

Successors to SAM. HOOPER,

GRANITE AND MARBLE

—DEALERS—

259 Main St. WINNIPEG, Man.



GOLD WATCH

SEND NO MONEY

Only your name, address and nearest express office, and we will send this handsome watch for examination. When it arrives call and examine it carefully and if you find it perfectly satisfactory, and in every way equal to watches regularly sold at from \$7.00 to \$10.00, pay the Express Agent \$2.00 and express charges and secure the grandest bargain ever heard of. This magnificent watch is solid gold cased, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold designs. Its open face, unbreakable French crystal, hard enamel dial, stem wind and set, and fitted with an excellent imported jewelled movement. Is equal in appearance to watches sold regularly for \$50.00. If you wish to take advantage of this grand chance order at once. Send \$2.00 cash with order and we will send you the watch and a handsome chain, postpaid. Ladies' size, hunting case, 70c., extra.

The Terry Watch Co., Box 803, Toronto, Ont.



SILK

We have purchased the entire output of pieces from the Leading Silk Houses of Canada, and are making them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 30 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Mailed for 15 cents silver, 2 for 25 cents.

Johnston & Co., Box 311, Toronto.

The Beet Sugar Industry.

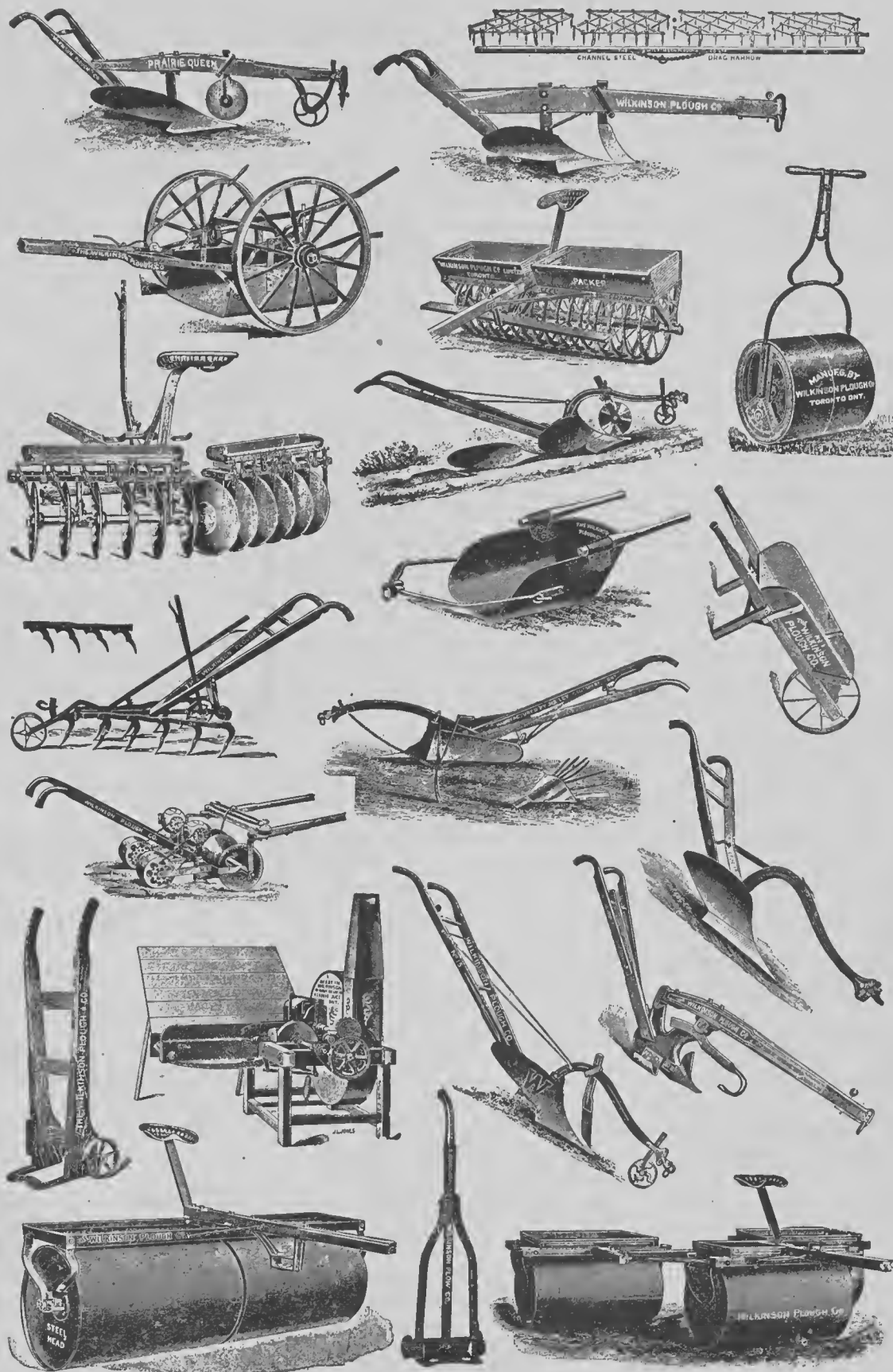
The tests in growing sugar beets carried on throughout Ontario, under the direction of the Agricultural College, have resulted most favorably this year. The experiments tend to show that with careful attention growing sugar beets can be made a profitable crop in Ontario. On this assumption beet sugar factories are being started at several points. It is to be hoped that the province will not go crazy over sugar beets. Just now the sugar beet is being industriously boomed and extensive preparations are being made for its fuller development. It is unfortunate that coincident with this attempt to extend the growth of sugar beets here, the prospects of the beet sugar industry of Europe should have gone down to a lower level than ever before known. Germany, Hungary, Russia and France are this year gathering a most abundant crop of beets, the production of which has been stimulated, in the case of Germany especially, by an export bounty. Along with the increase of production there is a positive panic in the German industrial situation, due to over-pushing their leading manufacturing industries. Bankruptcies in business, with idle and impoverished workmen means a great decrease in home consumption. During the past four years America has taken an average of \$12,600,000 worth of German sugar, but Cuba is now pushing with vigor the production of cane sugar, which is bound to still further depress the price of sugar. The incidence on the bulk of the American people of the protective tariff in favor of the products of the cane plantations of the Mississippi Valley and the beet growers of one or two other states, has been recently shown in the Sugar Trade Journal, in which it is stated that the extra cost to the consumers caused by this tariff amounts to close on \$85,000,000 to the people of the U. S. for the year 1901. On October 8th the quotation for Cuba centrifugal sugar was 1.96 cents per pound. The duty, 1.685 cents, is equal to 86 per cent. ad valorem.

There is one thing to which I wish to call attention, says Waldo F. Brown, and that is that prosperity on the farm gives a chance to take things easy in the decline of life better than most callings. Once out of debt and the farm in good condition the farmer can hire the hard work done and take the lighter work on himself, looking after the poultry and the garden, and let younger and stronger hands take the lead, while in many other callings the man must work in harness every day or give up. The successful doctor, lawyer, preacher, or manufacturer has built his success by personal qualities and cannot delegate the care to others, but the farmer can direct the work of the farm and do the head work while others furnish the muscle.

Soil is not an inert, lifeless mass of dirt, essentially unclean and unworthy of thought or attention, but is a live and complex substance in which constant change is taking place, as an immense kitchen in which food is made and prepared for plant roots. All soils are formed upon rocks by the action of freezing and thawing, rain, running water and glaciers. They are made up chiefly of particles of rock of varying sizes. The fertility of the soil depends to a considerable degree upon the size of its particles. The soil contains decayed and decaying vegetable matter and this material gives soil its dark color and adds to fertility. It is the home of countless numbers of minute creatures, too small to be seen, that are constantly at work causing decay of vegetable matter and making plant food. Animals, including all the higher forms, depend upon plants for food, for life. Plants live upon and in the soil. Without soil all animal life and all higher forms of plant life would be impossible. The surface of the earth would be a bald and barren scene of desolation.

Wilkinson Plough Co

LIMITD, TORONTO.



Agents Everywhere in the Dominion of Canada.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW THE NEAREST AGENT, WRITE US,
AND WE WILL GIVE YOU HIS ADDRESS.

We also make a full line of Light Gangs with Breaker Attachments, and High Lift Sulkies and Gangs with Breaker Attachments, the latest and most up-to-date. You cannot make a mistake in specifying our build when ordering. Everything is the best that fifty years' experience in this business can give.



The Buried Bell.

Founded on an Ancient Legend of a Buried Bell.

By J. A. Loat, Swan River, Man.

Oh, the bell, the buried bell!
Thy silent tongue the secret keepeth,
Thy golden treasure darkly sleepeth,
In vain the search of mortal men;
Thy wealth is hidden from their ken,
Though among the rocks they pry
With an anxious seeking eye,
Yet thy tongue is silent still
In thy grave within the hill.

Oh, the bell, the buried bell!
Who shall count thy hidden treasure,
Who thy gold shall ever measure,
Gold obtained by fraud and sin
God's approval cannot win,
Gold that's wet with tears and blood
Never can be clean or good;
Gold that's laid away in dust
Is condemned to useless rust.

Oh, the bell, the buried bell!
Thy golden tongue is silent still,
It wakes no echoes in the hill,
In vain the quest and search of man
No living eye may ever scan.
Thy treasure hidden in the rock
Is safer than under bar and lock,
Shut up within thy secret cave,
Silent still within thy grave.

Oh, the bell, the buried bell!
No mournful toll, or call to prayer
Comes ringing on the silent air,
In vain our thoughts are backward cast,
No voice comes booming from the past,
The men that laid thee in thy bed
Are numbered now among the dead,
Cold and silent now they dwell,
Like the bell, the buried bell.

Mrs. Lawton's Little Dinner.

"I do think," said Mrs. Lawton to her husband, as the door closed after their last guest, "I do think that the conversation of New York people is too trivial for anything in this world."

"But, Kitty, what do you want of other than trivial conversation? You can't expect a group of gay society people to discuss the immortality of the soul or the descent of man when they spend an evening socially with their friends."

"I don't see why not; or at any rate they might talk on some of the stirring questions of the day, and not confine their remarks to the weather and the theatres."

"Oh, my dear, I'm sure they talked on other subjects than those. Why, Bob Raymond was very entertaining and made everybody laugh."

"Yes, at those absurd jokes of his, and what utter nonsense they were! Why, if they had had the slightest point to them it would have been excusable. But everybody laughed at their sheer nonsense. When I used to live in Boston it was very different."

"It was, indeed," said Mr. Lawton, with a deep sigh of satisfaction. "I'm glad I rescued you from the Bostonian atmosphere and brought you to live in New York, where people may talk trivialities but don't wear out their brains trying to find out who wrote Shakespeare's works or who was the Man in the Iron Mask."

"They certainly do not," returned his wife, good humoredly; "but tomorrow night the Gillinghams are coming to dinner, and they're typical Bos-

tonians, though they live in New York now; and really, Tom, for my sake, I wish you'd make a special endeavor to keep the tone of the conversation on a little higher plane."

"Oh, Kitty, dear, I'd do anything in my power to please you, and you know it, but I can't—I positively can't take part in one of those transcendental conversations. My spirit is willing, but my brain is so awfully weak."

"Nonsense, Tom; your brain isn't weak at all, but you never want to exert it enough to show what a fine one you have."

"Thank you, Mrs. Lawton, for a very pretty compliment, but I fear you overrate my mentality, which is of the ordinary New York brand and would cut but a sorry figure against Bostonian grey matter. Now, see here, Kit, why can't I be detained down town tomorrow night and let you entertain your brainy friends alone?"

"Oh, Tom, how can you suggest such a thing? Why, don't you suppose I want to show Mary Brooks Gillingham my handsome husband? She's never seen you, and for all she knows I might have married an unrepresentable fright."

"Well, I'm glad you think me ornamental," said Tom Lawton, meekly, "and I wish I could be more useful. Couldn't you coach me a little beforehand?"

"I could, only you'd make such a mess of my instructions. You always do, even if it's only to serve the guests from the right-hand end of the platter. But," with sudden inspiration, "I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you a list of subjects to introduce, and then I'll take them up and carry on the conversation. I'll write it on a slip of paper and pin it on the table-cloth where it hangs down in front of you. Then you can merely glance downward to read it. I won't give you anything really difficult to say. Such topics as 'the Morphology of the Central Cylinder in the Angiosperms' I'll introduce myself."

"Whew! I rather think you will! And what sort of subjects will fall to my share?"

"Oh, I'll give you 'the Altruistic Outlook from a Twentieth Century Viewpoint,' or something like that. I won't tell you beforehand, because it would only muddle you up, but if you read the topic on the list you can announce

it with that dignified air of yours, and the Gillinghams are sure to be impressed."

"And then you'll take it right up, and not leave me to flounder helplessly in the wake of my own ship?"

"Of course I will, and except for an intelligent assent now and then, you needn't speak again until there is another pause."

"All right. I am game, and I hope, for your sake, I'll succeed."

Next evening Mrs. Lawton sat in her drawing-room awaiting her intellectual guests.

Her handsome husband soon joined her, and she looked at him with decided satisfaction.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "you are the dearest and the most beautiful thing in all the world. And I'd rather have you than a university professor, but, just for to-night, you must appear to be the embodiment of erudition."

"Oh, I will, you may trust me. But did you put my list in its place?"

"Yes, I've just been out in the dining-room and pinned it to the cloth. They're all in plain, simple words. But if you do venture a remark now and then, try to bring in such words as 'viewpoint,' 'atmosphere' and 'ethics.' Then, if you could use 'arrestive' and 'convincing,' it would help."

"I've memorized those; they're dead easy. Any more?"

"What an apt scholar you are! Well, you might refer to the inner circle and talk about an obsession."

"What is an obsession?"

"Oh, something that gets hold of you and won't let you go."

"Ah, like a crab or a lobster, I suppose?"

"No, Tom; how absurd you are; Well, don't try an obsession, then, but say that you find in this or that a message or an interpretation."

"Yes, I can do that," replied Mr. Lawton, and then there was time for no further instruction, as the expected guests were shown into the room.

Mrs. Gillingham, who had been Mrs. Lawton's girl-friend in Boston, was duly impressed with the fine physique and courteous bearing of her host, and as he said little, she had no reason to consider him as other than a savant.

Dinner was announced, and amid gay and desultory chatter the four seated themselves.

But once she was fairly launched on

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the first course, Mrs. Lawton's frivolity left her, superseded by a gracious gravity which betokened thoughtfulness on serious subjects.

"What is your opinion," she said, turning her beautiful eyes toward Mr. Gillingham, "of 'The Spatial Threshold of Color, and Its Dependence on Contrast Phenomena'?"

"I beg your pardon," said the gentleman addressed, and Mrs. Lawton repeated her question.

"I—I don't think I have any opinion about it," he replied, and there was a brief silence.

"It is a book," said Mrs. Lawton, "one of the Psychological Series, but though it is yet new I supposed you had read it."

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No reply was made to this by either guest, although it had been addressed impartially to both, and Mr. Lawton assumed that it was now his turn to assist in the intellectual conversation.

"Isn't it astonishing," he said, smiling blandly at Mrs. Gillingham, "how the inner circle regard moth-balls?"

"It is, indeed," returned his guest, with an animated nod of her head, "and how they can endure them is more than I understand. Why, I would rather the moths would eat all the fur I possess than to have that abominable odor about."

"Yes," assented her husband, "and it is such a persistent odor."

"You may shake, you may scatter

Your clothes as you will,

But the scent of the moth-ball

Will hang round them still."

"Ha, ha! that is true!" laughed Tom Lawton; "and it even hangs round furniture and rooms as well as clothing. Why, I have an antique desk that I bought at an auction, but it's spoiled by the fact that somebody once put a moth-ball in one of the drawers; and though I had a Yale lock put on that drawer, and then locked it and lost the key, in certain kinds of weather that moth-ball speaks louder than words."

"Perhaps the desk was formerly owned by a degenerate who enjoyed the odor," said Mrs. Lawton, by way of adroitly changing the subject. "By the way, Mary, did you like Doctor Brownson's paper on 'The Rubaiyat as a Degenerating Influence'?"

"I—what was it in?" said Mrs. Gillingham, uncertainly.

"In the current number of 'Earnest Inquiry,'" replied her hostess. "You must have seen it."

"Yes," said her friend, "I saw the magazine, but—but I am not sure I read that article. Did you, John?"

"No," said her husband, and again there was a pause.

Mr. Lawton decided he must make another plunge.

"What do you think of our hall wall-paper?" he inquired. "It seems to me particularly arrestive."

"It is, indeed," said Mrs. Gillingham. "I noticed it the moment I entered. I admire it very much."

"So do I," said John Gillingham. "It's a magnificent pattern. I told Mary only this morning, said I, 'Mary, stripes are all very well for rooms, but for a hall—no.' Did you do it, or the landlord?"

"Well," said Mr. Lawton, "we did it ourselves. You see, the landlord had papered the whole apartment just before we came in, and we couldn't very well ask him—"

"I see, I see," broke in Mr. Gillingham. "It's always so; you can get just about so much out of a landlord, but no more."

"But there are landlords and landlords," said his wife.

"Now, when we lived in Eighty-fourth Street—"

"Oh, yes, my dear, but that was west. You see, we're on the east side now, and it makes all the difference in the world."

"Is that so?" said Mr. Lawton, with much interest. "In what way, now? You see, we, being on Central Park South, know nothing of the other points of the compass."

"Well," said Mrs. Gillingham, with a judicial air, "one can't have everything in an apartment. Often you have to make a choice between light and space, or between localities and service."

"Yes," said Mr. Lawton; "and isn't it funny, when people talk about their apartment, they always dilate on its advantages, but when they mention other people's flats, it's always their unpleasant features?"

"True, indeed," said Mr. Gillingham. "It's human nature, I suppose."

"Speaking of human nature," said Mrs. Lawton, "did you attend Mrs. Winch's morning lecture yesterday, Mary?"

"No," said Mrs. Gillingham, in an apologetic tone. "I meant to go, but I had an appointment at my tailor's. What was the subject?"

"She talked on 'Human Nature v. Natural Humanity,' and it was perfect-

ly absorbing. She has such a convincing manner, and she handles a subject with such an assured touch. It had a message for me."

Mrs. Gillingham looked rather blank, but she curled a leaf of salad round her fork with an assured touch as she said:

"The lecture was given at the Fly-Leaves Club, wasn't it?"

"Oh, no," said her hostess; "it was at the Bluestocking Morning. Do come next week. It is so satisfying."

"I will try to," said Mrs. Gillingham, amiably, and the conversation flagged.

Tom Lawton glanced downward.

Then, with the air of one who plays his ace of trumps, he said blandly:

"From a utilitarian viewpoint, what do you think of the garbage man?"

Mrs. Lawton turned pale, but Mr. and Mrs. Gillingham both spoke at once, one saying:

"He's the curse of our lives," and the other, "Oh, isn't he perfectly dreadful!" Then the lady went on:

"I suppose he's a necessary evil, but he does make us so much trouble. Why, after I'm so careful to make the maids keep the paper and rags separate from the bottles and cans, and the table-scrapes are most carefully looked after, yet that man—"

"And one man pays the city ninety-five thousand dollars a year for the privilege of collecting and sorting the refuse," Mr. Gillingham was saying, and then the discussion grew so animated that Mrs. Lawton determined to change the subject at the risk of interrupting her guests.

She did so, but her query as to how far Carlyle's estimate of Cromwell was influenced by partisanship failed to elicit more than a few monosyllables in reply, and a silence fell. This Mr. Lawton cheerfully broke by inquiring the ethical value of waitresses' aprons.

Mrs. Gillingham was discursive on this subject, and opined that they should be furnished by the mistress, and that shoulder-lappets were desirable and impressed the maid with the dignity of her position.

Mr. Gillingham held the lappets in disfavor, explaining that they always appeared to him like wings, and he feared his waitress would be wafted away just when he wanted some hot toast.

And so the conversation, though elevating at one time and absorbing at another, was never both at once.

Mrs. Lawton struggled bravely, and Mr. Lawton assisted cheerfully, but it was a decided relief to both of them when their guests bade them good-night.

"And now will you tell me, Tom Lawton," said his wife, almost tearfully, "what you meant by introducing such fearful subjects as the garbage man and moth-balls, after I begged you to mention only the themes on the list I gave you?"

"Why, dearest," said Lawton, with a perplexed look, "that's just what I did!"

"What was what you did?"

"Why, introduce the subjects you wrote down. I got them off one after another, just in the order in which they were written, and I carefully interspersed my conversation with those words you told me to use. 'Viewpoint' I think I used twice."

"Oh, Tom, what are you talking about? I didn't write those awful things down for you to talk about. I wrote—"

"Come out in the dining-room and look at the list. That will settle the matter, if Ellen didn't destroy the paper when she cleared the table. I'm afraid she did," continued Mr. Lawton, as they reached the dining-room and found it in order for the night. "No, here it is on the mantel. There, light of my eyes, what have you to say for yourself now?"

Kitty Lawton took the paper, glanced at it, and with a cry between a laugh and a sob, threw herself into her husband's arms.

"Tom," she said, chokingly, "I made a mistake, and gave you the wrong paper. That's the memorandum of things I have to attend to to-morrow morning!"—Cosmopolitan.

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To Find the Velocity of the Wind.

It is often interesting to know just how fast the wind is travelling. Any farm boy can soon make an instrument that will tell him the velocity of the wind. The following account is from the Scientific American:—

The construction of a wind pressure gage is as simple as that of the ordinary windmill, which every boy knows how to make. A wind vane 6 inches

may be ascertained by observing the wind pressure gage; 1½ pounds pressure shows that the wind is blowing 15 miles per hour; 4½ pounds pressure per square foot represents a velocity of 30 miles per hour; 18 pounds pressure indicates a velocity of 60 miles an hour; and 50 pounds pressure is registered during a tornado and shows a speed of 100 miles an hour. In calculating the pressure as indicated by this gage it must be remembered that the board which offers resistance to the wind has only a half square foot area.

Silver and gold are not the only coin; Virtue, too, passes current all over the world.—Euripides.

My lad, if thou wouldst win success, join thyself to some unpopular but noble cause.—Whittier.

What incomes have we not had from a flower, and how unfailing are the dividends from the seasons.—Lowell.

"Uncle Dick, what is a delusion?"
"Well, Bobby, it is thinking your expenses next month will not be as heavy as they are this month."

Better have failed in the high aim, as I, Than vulgarly in the low aim succeed, As, God be thanked, I do not.

—Browning.

wide and 24 inches long is made of a ¾-inch board, on the edge of which is secured a piece of band iron which projects over the end of the board about 1½ inches. In the end of the board are inserted two screw-eyes for receiving the rod upon which the vane swings. The upper end of the rod is pointed bluntly, so that the piece of band iron which rests upon it allows the vane to swing freely in any direction.

The middle portion of the board is



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cut away from the upper edge to admit of placing a spring scale for the measurement of the wind pressure. In the upper edge of the board at opposite ends of the scale-notch are inserted wire screw-eyes to receive the horizontal wooden rod which carries the wind-pressure board, 8 by 9 inches long and ¾-inch thick.

The board is stiffened by a cleat on the back, which is bored to receive the rod. A screw hook is inserted in the rod, and another is inserted in the upper edge of the vane for receiving, respectively, the eye and hook of the scale. The spring scale is adjusted so as to hold the thin board a little more than the length of the slot in the spring-scale away from the pivot of the vane when the wind is light or nil. When the wind blows the vane keeps the instrument headed toward the wind, and the scale indicates the pressure on a half square foot, so that the reading must be multiplied by 2 to secure a correct pressure.

The rod should be inserted in a rigid post and must be exactly vertical. When the wind blows strong from any direction curiosity is aroused as to the pressure it is exerting. This

If God is against you, the saints are of no use.—Spanish Proverb.

The spirit of a man's work is everything; the letter, little or nothing.—John Burroughs.

The strength of all the hosts of heaven is with him who is faithful to the right.—Lillian Whiting.

No man ever believes in anything as a woman who loves him believes in him.—F. Marion Crawford.

Every voice that sounds in your ears from preacher or from friend, stirring some impulse to a nobler life, is a call from God.—Lyman Abbott.

"The point of honor which requires a man to be afraid of seeming to be afraid of what he is afraid of formed no part of the Homeric idea of heroism."

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How They Wrote.

Burns committed his poems to memory as he composed them, and when he sat down to write he had before him no labor of composition, but only the task of writing down what he had already finished.

Thomas Moore often composed a short poem almost impromptu. He consumed over two years in reading and preparing material for "Lalla Rookh," and two years more in writing that inimitable poem.

Gibbon devoted over twenty years of his life to the labor of reading for and writing the "Decline and Fall." It is one of the most stupendous literary feats ever accomplished by the work of one man.

Emerson is reported to have often spent from six months to a year in the composition of one or two short essays. His object was the condensation of the greatest possible thought into the fewest number of words.

Washington Irving wrote the first 120 pages of "Bracebridge Hall" in ten days; the "Alhambra" was mostly written during the three months he spent in that palace. His "Life of George Washington" required nearly five years.

George Eliot is said to have written "Middlemarch" in four months. Some doubt is thrown upon this statement by the fact that she commonly worked slowly, writing with great care and deliberation and making few erasures after her work was done.

Cruden labored nineteen years on his Concordance to the Bible, and immediately after its publication was sent to a lunatic asylum. He never entirely recovered from the mental disease in-

duced by this gigantic undertaking.

Dickens says in the introduction to "David Copperfield" that he spent two years in writing that novel. He did not usually require so long, many of his novels being finished in less than a year, and most of his shorter stories in a few days.

Known to the Ancients.

In regard to colors we are far behind the ancients. None of the colors in the Egyptian paintings of thousands of years ago are in the least faded except the greens. In Pompeii the Tyrian purple is as fresh as it was three thousand years ago. The colors on the walls of Nero's festal vault are as fresh as if painted yesterday. So is the cheek of the Egyptian princess who was contemporary with Solomon, and Cleopatra, at whose feet Caesar laid the riches of his empire.

In regard to metals the ancients were our equals, if not superiors. The edges of the obelisks of Egypt and of the ancient wall of Rome are as sharp as if hewn yesterday, and the stones remain so closely fitted that the seams cannot be penetrated with a knife blade.

When French artists engraved two lines on an obelisk brought from Egypt, they destroyed in the tedious task many of the best tools that could be manufactured. Yet these ancient monuments are traced all over with inscriptions by Egyptian artists forty centuries ago.

Ventilation is a modern art, but apertures, undoubtedly made for ventilating purposes, are found in the Pyra-

mids. Thousands of years ago the Pagans ventilated their tombs, while we scarcely know yet how to ventilate our houses.

The Birth of the Photographic Art.

Daguerre, the father of photography, paid the usual penalty of misunderstood genius. It was no farther back than 1838 that Madam Daguerre had an earnest consultation with one of the medical celebrities of the day concerning her husband's mental condition.

After acquainting the physician with the many indications of Daguerre's mental aberration, she added with tears in her eyes that the concluding proof of his insanity was his absolute conviction that he would succeed in nailing his own shadow to the wall or in fixing it on magical metallic plates.

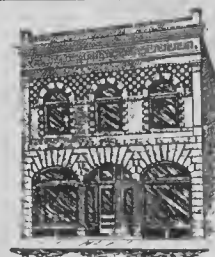
The physician listened with profound attention to this culminating evidence of mental derangement, answering that he himself had observed in Daguerre strong symptoms of madness. He closed the consultation by advising that her husband should be sent quietly and without delay to a lunatic asylum.

Two months later the world of art and science was stirred to its centre by the exhibition of a number of pictures taken by the new process. In January, 1839, an account of the new process was laid before the French Academie des Sciences, and soon the "lunatic" was heralded as the father of photography.

CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION TORPID LIVER

These are the great curses which afflict three-quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always feel miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves and a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one safe, safe and absolute cure which you can test without any expense. Our remedy is **Egyptian Regulator Tea**, a trial package of which we will send you free and prepaid on request. Unless you find our claims are true, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address,

THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.



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Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady Who Cures Her Husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid that he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.**

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Farmers and others needing Pumps, send for our illustrated catalogue and price list.

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All pumps are fitted with porcelain lined cylinders, and are warranted to work satisfactorily.

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CUT HILL ALONG BOW RIVER.
The Highway from Calgary, Eastward.

MEN, ARE YOU WEAK?



For the money a man spends on drugs in one month I will furnish one of my improved Electric Belts, which will cure every evidence of weakness. When men understand that drugs do not give strength, and that Electricity does, they will know why it is possible for one to renew the vigor of youth in men who have lost it after the failure of other remedies.

It has restored health and strength to thousands. It makes weak men and women strong—makes them feel young again. Pain is weakness. Electricity is strength. The two can't exist in the one place. If you wear my Electric Belt your pains will leave you, because you will be made strong. It will cause your stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and other organs to act as nature intended. My Belt cures while you sleep and without the aid of drugs. It cures where other agencies fail.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

My Electric Belt has restored health and strength to thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. Read what the cured say. It is a positive cure for nervous weakness; kidney, liver or stomach complaints; rheumatism, pains and aches in any part of the body; sciatica, varicocoele. It is now recognized by the highest and best in the medical profession as the only certain means of restoring power to weak and vital organs.

Dr. McLaughlin's Offer.

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which **DOES CURE**, and any honest person who will secure me can have my Belt and pay me when cured. Can anything be fairer than that?

PAY WHEN CURED.

To those who have trusted and been betrayed by seductive promises; to those who have swallowed pailfuls of pills and liquid medicines without result except a damaged stomach and increased pain and weakness, and to those who have worn so-called electric belts, which either burned and blistered the body or gave no electricity, I offer a positive cure by means of my Electric Belt. It gives a stronger current than any other, and is guaranteed not to burn or blister. It is grand, this method of mine, and every man who has ever used it is praising it.

MEN AND WOMEN SHOUT ITS PRAISE.

Dear Sir: I purchased one of your No. 7 Electric Belts and I am well satisfied with it. I suffered severely with lame back, but your Belt has relieved the pain so that I feel better than I have for years. As my ailment was of long standing I consider that your Belt is all that you claim for it. I am well satisfied with my investment, and as opportunity offers will always say a good word for your Belt. I will cheerfully answer all inquiries from sufferers whom you may refer to me. Trusting that your method of Electric treatment will continue to meet with the success it deserves. I remain, yours respectfully, JAS. R. STEWART, 61 Boyle St., Winnipeg, Man., October 10, 1901.

Dear Friend (for you have been a friend to me): I certainly feel like a new man. All the former tiredness is gone. I can rise in the morning at any time. I just feel like a "young colt"—well fed. And I will say this—"Too much cannot be said of your Belt." You can use this letter in any way you like, as the Belt has done wonders for me. Yours, JAMES MCBETH, Cambridge, Ont., Nov. 16, 1901.

Dear Sir: By wearing your Belt and following your instructions I am happy to inform you that I am perfectly cured of the lameness in my back, and feel like a new man. Considering my age (bordering on eighty years), and many years of trouble with kidney complaint and weakness in the back, I can safely say, "Thanks to your Belt for the cure." From my personal experience I can highly recommend it to any who may be troubled with a similar complaint. I write this for the benefit of the public, with all thanks. I remain, yours truly, RICHARD OLIVE, Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., October 23, 1901.

Dear Sir: I have been wearing your Belt, and am much pleased with the result. I have had no trouble with lame back since wearing the Belt. My appetite is good, and I can rest much better at night. I have recommended your Belt to several parties, and shall continue to do so. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly, J. T. HOWELL, Box 47, Strathcona, November 20, 1901.

Dear Sir: I have used your Belt for about 30 days. I have been for years that I could not sleep more than one or two hours a night. Now I can sleep eight hours each night without any trouble. My back is also much stronger. I live about twenty miles from the town of Saskatoon. I used to drive there with a team. My back was so bad I would have to stand on my feet part of the way. I was down to Saskatoon two days ago. I found I could sit on the seat all the way without any pain in my back at all. Yours truly, R. G. BARAGER, Osler, Sask., December 23, 1901.

Dear Sir: It gives me the greatest pleasure to say anything concerning your Belt. I am feeling like a lion let loose from a cage, and to tell you the truth I have not felt so well for ten years. The pains have all gone. The stricture has disappeared, dizziness is all gone, and I can work as well as anyone. Thanking you again for what you have done for me through your Electric Belt, I beg to remain, yours sincerely, JOHN CLARK, Perth, Ont., Nov. 14, 1901.

Dear Sir: I have used your electric Belt for some time, and followed the directions closely, and I can say that it has cured me entirely of the rheumatism and I feel first-class. I can't say too much for your Belt. If it will do for others what it has done for me, and I am sure it will if the directions are followed, no one should be without one. I have recommended your Belt to several who I am sure would be benefited with it, and they intend giving it a trial. Yours truly, J. R. HENDRICKSON, Sandon, B.C., December 2, 1901.

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge that your Electric Belt has done me more good than all the doctors and other remedies I have ever tried. I used a Belt from Montreal which done me no good. I also tried another remedy which was a failure. I have had rheumatism for over forty years; in fact, I have not been able to do any hard work for years. Now I can do a fair day's work. You are at liberty to publish this if you see fit. I remain, yours truly, DAVID IRVING, Cook's Creek, Man., December 13, 1901.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day realizing that you are losing your nerve force when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood.

CAUTION—Beware of the old style, burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners.

FREE BOOK } My new illustrated book tells about my Belt and how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will send it closely sealed, free, upon request. Call, if possible, and I will explain my Belt and what it will do. I will give a free test to every seeker of proof of what my Belt does. Call or write to-day. **FREE TEST**

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE HOURS—
9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

Marriageable Women for the Philippines.

Our novelists may soon find in the Philippine islands material for stories with plots similar, somewhat, to the one on which "To Have and To Hold" is based.

It is said that unless the marriageable women of America take it into their heads suddenly to emigrate to the Philippines our government may find it advisable to follow the English plan in providing the American civilians in the islands with wives.

In the Philippines there are now 40,000 American soldiers who were enlisted as able-bodied, unmarried men. It is highly probable that half or more than half of these will remain on the islands after they are discharged. Already there are 15,000 American civilians who have chosen to remain permanently in the colonies. It is likely that most of these will wish to marry. But where are the women who will be



RIGHT IN IT.
A Complete Set of Alberta Twins.

wives and make homes and rear children for all these men?

There are native women in plenty on the islands—brown, red, yellow and black, and some Americans have already married among them. But such alliances are not satisfactory and the offspring resulting from such a union are not encouraging to one who desires to take a hopeful view of the future of the Philippines. As to white women, there are only about 500 unmarried ones on the islands, and of the four hundred women school teachers who went out on the transport Thomas, sixty were married by the time they reached Manila, thanks to a stop at Honolulu.

Here, then is a problem for the civilizing and Americanizing of the islands that will soon be crying for a solution.—Sunny South.

The manufacture and sale of dolls in Europe exceeds 26,000,000 a year. One firm in Paris turns out 2,000 a day.

Dived to Millions.

Near Como, a mining town in Colorado, is a mountain lake—a small but deep body of clear cold water, which seems to be in the centre of an ancient volcano. Several years ago a man named Fowler was prospecting in that region with a friend from Denver, and in the course of their explorations made a camp on the rim of this curious lake. Though this body of water is high up in the mountains, it is completely hidden by other lofty spurs of the Rockies, and very hard to find. It is perfectly circular, and, though it has no visible outlet, the water is cold and sweet.

While speculating as to the probable outlet, the Denver man suggested that his friend should dive and find out. Fowler did so.

More than once he dived into the deep, still waters, but failed to reach the bottom. Then he climbed upon a ledge of rock which hung over the lake, and dived once more. This ledge was fully 12 feet above the surface of the water, and he came up half a minute later, laughing, saying that he had found the bottom with his head.

After he had put on his clothes he began brushing the sand out of his head. Suddenly he sprang up with a yell.

"Great Scott!" he shouted, "it's gold!"

So it was. It was a placer gold-mine of the richest kind. Samples were taken to Denver, and the rough assay was fully confirmed.

To-day it is the richest placer-mine in the whole west, and perhaps the most remarkable one on record.

Twentieth Century Columbuses.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the eminent Swedish explorer, has just discovered in Tibet a new "Dead Sea." It is far more wonderful than its Palestine prototype, in that it is at least ten times as extensive. Its waters also contain an infinitely bigger proportion of salt. Indeed, the bottom was found, on sounding, to consist of a vast unbroken bed of salt, and this bed was further proved by boring to be at least 800 yards thick.

After traversing the surface of this remarkable sea for a couple of hours, boats and rowers were covered with a saline coating of fairy-like whiteness. A tumblerful of water, accidentally spilt, left upon the planking of their little craft salt globules resembling candle-drippings.

Equally wonderful in its way is the snow ocean—or, as its discoverer christened it, the "snow Sahara,"—recently found in Alaska, near the head waters of the Porcupine river. The phenomenon is stated to be unlike any other of a similar nature known to scientists up till now. It is not a gla-

cier, but a veritable sea of snow, whose waves have been measured and photographed. The movement of the latter is sufficiently rapid to be visible to the naked eye, and on the shore of the "ocean" true ripples, similar to sand ripples, are formed.

How little the population of France moves about is shown by the last census. Out of 38,000,000 inhabitants, 21,000,000 live in the town or village in which they were born, and 30,500,000 have not moved out of their native departments. Only 1,500,000 have emigrated to France from colonies or foreign countries.

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This is the word as it is written on the dial of the best watches made in the world. The works under the dial also bear the word "Elgin" and are all that ingenuity, science, art and skill can do to make a perfect timepiece. The Watch Word is Elgin the world around.

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Only vegetable oils—and
no coarse animal fats—are
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Baby's Own Soap

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it
for Nursery and Toilet use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Albert Toilet Soap, Mrs., Montreal.

Write us for NET CASH prices on ORGANS AND PIANOS

Short time allowed on good security. You will be simply surprised at the money you can save over buying on instalment plan.

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Solve the washing problem by washing quickly, easily and thoroughly. For full particulars write J. J. COHOE, general agent, Clearsprings, Man.

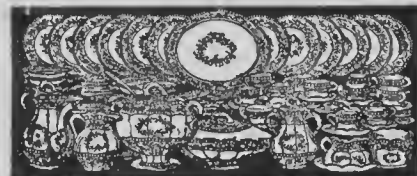
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SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE
(Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable
No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. MORIN, Inventor, Mfr., 10 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



HIGH GRADE SEWING MACHINE or BEAUTIFUL COUCH and 100 PIECE DINNER SET

This is a chance of a lifetime. No deception. Dr. Christian speaks nothing but the truth. If you are an honest person willing to assist Dr. Christian in introducing his Red Blood Pills, you can get a full sized Couch, beautifully covered in velours or tapestry, and a handsomely decorated semi-porcelain 100 Piece Dinner and Tea Set full sized for family use, or a high grade "New Glasgow" Sewing Machine, (this is a particularly handsome and durable machine which will last for years and do its work perfectly.) for selling Dr. Christian's Red Blood Pills. Dr. Christian's reputation is well known for square and honest dealing, and he will prove it. Every honest person who sells only 10 boxes of Dr. Christian's Red Blood Pills, a wonderful remedy for the weak and impure conditions of the blood, anemia, sick headaches, constipation, debility, rheumatism, pains in the back, and general bodily weaknesses, also a certain cure for female diseases, will receive his generous offer to secure this beautiful Sewing Machine or the Couch and 100 Piece Dinner Set, with a Tea Set, which he will send to you free, for selling the 10 boxes of Pills.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY. Write to Dr. Christian to-day and he will send you the pills by return mail. They are very easy to sell. Sell them at 35 cents per box and return him the money, \$3.50, and Dr. Christian guarantees that if you comply with the offer he sends to everyone taking advantage of this advertisement the New Glasgow Sewing Machine, or the Couch and the 100 piece Dinner Set will be sent to you absolutely free. Dr. Christian is thoroughly reliable and will guarantee these presents exactly as represented. He wishes to introduce his Red Blood Pills into every home, and is advertising them in this way. Write at once to
DR. CHRISTIAN MEDICINE CO., Box 130, Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT.—When writing state which you prefer, the Sewing Machine alone or the Couch and Dinner Set combined, also your freight address. Dr. Christian does not need more than 2 or 3 honest agents in small towns, so write at once.

\$2.95 HUNTERS WATCH

Express Office, and we will send you for free examination, this magnificent **Hunters Watch**, with Solid Silver-Old Case, handsomely inlaid in Gold with Horse and Rider. The case is open face, stem wind and stem set, screw back and bezel, highly finished, positively dust proof with heavy French crystal. The movement is full jewelled, with quick expansion balance, perfectly regulated and adjusted, a thoroughly reliable and accurate timekeeper. When the watch arrives at your Express Office call and examine it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory equal in every respect to watches regularly sold at \$10.00, the greatest bargain you have ever seen, pay Express Agent our **Special Price, \$2.95** and Express charges and the Watch is yours. If you live too far from an Express Office, send \$2.95, cash with order, and we will forward the Watch, together with a handsome Chain and Charm by Registered Mail. Don't delay. Order to-day. **McFarlane & Co., Box 1114, Toronto.**



\$4.98 VIOLIN WITH CASE



SEND NO MONEY Cut this advertisement out and send it to us, with the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship you this magnificent Violin with Outfit by Express, subject to your fullest examination. Examine it thoroughly at your Express Office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it, entirely satisfactory and express charges, and it is yours. We purchased a limited number of these Violins at an astonishingly low price, and are so certain you will buy one, if you see it, that we make this great offer. If you are not an expert judge of Violins, get some musical friend to examine it for you, for this is a chance rarely met with to obtain a really high-grade instrument for a fraction of the regular price. They are finely finished, **Stradivarius Model Violins**, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone, and are shipped complete with a **fine bow**, extra set of strings and **rosin**, all carefully packed in a finely finished, fully lined **Carrying Case**, with brass trimmings, lock and key. If you have any thought of buying a Violin for the winter evenings you can't afford to let this chance slip by you. Better write to-day
McFARLANE & CO., Box 1114, Toronto, Canada.



This is a portrait of Dr. John Christian, the celebrated English Doctor and Scientist, who has now opened Laboratories in Toronto. He is about to introduce his wonderful Red Blood Pills into Canada. Dr. Christian is spending large sums in presents to introduce his pills, and our readers should certainly look for his advertisement in our paper.